Lisbon Blueprint for Nazi Army Perils USA--People Should Spike It

Daily Worker

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Call New York Conference To Aid Smith Act Victims

A call to a Citizens Emergency Defense Conference for the purpose of organizing "a movement dedicated to the defense of the men and women now being prosecuted under the Smith Act, and the consideratiton of the problems created by a new Alien and Sedition period" was issued today by a distinguished group of initiating sponsors.

Sponsors include I. F. Stone, columnist, N. Y. Daily Compass; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, prof. emeritus, New York University; Rev. Herminio L. Perez, First Spanish Presbyterian Church, New York; James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, national chairman, Sojorners for Truth and Justice.

Also Arthur Miller, playwright; Dr. Alphaeus W. Hunton, secretary, Council on African Affairs; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Albert Pezzati, executive board, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; John T. McManus, managing editor, National Guardian; Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director, United Electrical Union and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of Virgin Islands.

SET FOR MARCH 16

The conference is scheduled for March 16, at 1 p.m. at the City Center, 135 West 55th St. A public session starting at 7:30 p.m. will hear and act upon reports from the afternoon conference.

The call is addressed to "all supporters of the Bill of Rights, all labor unions, all religious, fraternal, professional and civic organizations" and notes that "today 51 men and women stand in-

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CONNECTICUT, QUEENS, CHELSEA TOP SUB GOAL

Two champs agreed from the Manhattan Plaza platform Friday night that it was a cinch to get subscriptions for the Worker nowadays.

One of them, a tall, youthful looking Connecticut veteran of half a century in the labor movement, told several hundred ace sub-getters at the Daily Worker party and dance that he and two other campaigners in industrial Bridgeport got an almost 100 percent response from workers they have visited for subs.

"They were all glad of a chance to get the paper," he declared. "We have had no problem in spreading it."

The Bridgeport trio has so far collected 90 subs. Their original goal was 80, but they now figure to do well over 100. Spurred by their leadership, Connecticut was the first to hit its goal in the Worker's national circulation campaign. Readers in that state set themselves the job of getting 200 subs to the Worker and 60 for the Daily Worker. They now have 216 Worker and 64 Daily Worker subs, and have jacked up their over-all goal to 400.

The half-century labor vet was down to receive permanent possession of the Daily Worker's John Gates Trophy in behalf of the readers in his state for being the first to complete their goal.

He also received three autographed copies of Herbert Aptheker's "Documentary History of the Negro People," awarded to the three campaigners who got the 90 subs.

Guests at the Daily Worker party also heard briefly from the almost legendary Hymie Winters of Brooklyn's Bath Beach, who now has 172 subs out of a personal goal of 200. Winters, too, said that people everywhere will get subs to the paper.

He maintained though that not enough supporters of the paper are active in reaching the people.

Yesterday, many hundreds of the supporters were out getting subs in New York and elsewhere in a big push before the final week of the campaign. Results were not available as the Daily Worker went to press. New Yorkers hoped to be able to reach a total of 13,000 by nightfall. This would put them in a good posi-

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Pittsburgh Steel Workers Struggle Against Speedup

By DAVID BENSON
(First of a Series)

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24. — It takes only a few hours for the visitor to this center of steel to learn that the surface appearance of great industrial activity is indeed a deceptive one. From Pittsburgh across the steel-poisoned Monongahela River, down through Homestead, Rankin, Braddock, Duquesne, McKeesport, Clairton, there are the sights and sounds that go with high - level steel production. Thousands of workers enter and leave the mill gates at the change of turns.

But it is when you speak to these workers that the reality shatters the appearance. The busy furnaces are only the smaller part of the story of Pittsburgh today. The big story is the fight of the workers against the effects of an armaments economy that makes them work harder and faster but leaves them economically worse off while the corporations hit new profit records.

That is the story behind the stoppages in Aliquippa, Ambridge, Clairton. That's what lies behind the increased militancy of the rank and file. The stoppage of 12,000 men three weeks ago at Jones and Laughlin in Aliquippa is an example of what the workers face these days. At J&L, the company, with approval of national union leaders, instituted a new "incentive" plan.

The plan was based largely on the fact that new machinery is being installed throughout steel (with government help in the form of allowance for tax deductions). High norms of production are instituted for the new equipment. The workers at J&L were supposed to get bonus rates as soon as production reached 74 percent of "capacity," with the bonus rate going up to 35 percent when production reached 100 percent.

SPEEDUP RUSE

But in short time the men found that it was all they could do to turn out even 74 percent. So the men began to keep production at minimum levels and all the company howls that the workers were interfering with the war effort were of no avail.

The firm sought to retaliate by locking out the workers in the rails division and threatened disciplinary action against nine men. The workers answered with a walkout of all 12,000 at Aliquippa. They're back now—and so are the nine men whom the company sought to victimize.

An old-timer at U. S. Steel's Homestead plant told this reporter that what happened at J&L could take place at any mill in the valley, for the basic grievances are

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An Editorial

THE NAME OF LISBON will join that of Munich as the symbol of unspeakable betrayal of nations, cold-blooded plotting for war.

Let no American be deceived by what is being cooked up in the witches brew at Lisbon, where all the fancy names of "European Army" and "defense against aggression" are being so cynically strewn about.

What is being cooked up is war.

War against the working class movements of France, Italy, Britain; war against the people of Germany who refuse to accept the old Hitler forces as their revived leaders; war against the anti-fascist people of Spain; and, finally, war against the great and peaceful peoples of the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies who ask for nothing but to live in peace, building their socialist happiness and prosperity.

Out of the smelly fog of propaganda issuing in thick clouds from the Lisbon diplomatic kitchens where the Chamberlain of 1952—Secretary of State Acheson—glows "with quiet pride" at his evil scheme for a new pro-war Axis, one thing comes through with brutal clarity.

The Truman-Acheson-Dulles leadership is staking the future of the U. S. A. and of the "free world" on the complete re-arming of a fascist Germany, on the complete restoration of the world's most notorious killers of liberty, democracy and peace—the German imperialists and the German General Staff. This can only mean a push to fascism at home, as we see.

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THE WASHINGTON LEADERSHIP is spitting in the face of the American majority which wants a Truman-Stalin meeting to negotiate a world East-West settlement around the table. It is spitting in the faces of the vast majority of the peoples of West Europe—including the people of West Germany—who dread the idea of a new German militarism let loose again. The Truman-Acheson-Dulles blueprint mocks at the FDR heritage of American-Soviet peace and trade. It mocks at the idea of any letdown in the arms race, and rushes fanatically, recklessly into the path of a war alliance with the unregenerate German imperialists seeking their revenge.

The Chamberlain Munich deal with the Nazis—which cost humanity 20,000,000 lives—was child's play compared with this new Munich being engineered by Acheson, Truman and Eisenhower, with the tacit support of the GOP leadership, Taft and Hoover, despite the latter's criticism over tactics.

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AND YET THE NEW MUNICH can be made to meet an even greater fiasco than the ill-fated Munich of 1938 when the imperialists of the West hired Hitler as their gangster to crush socialism in Europe and the USSR. 1952 is not 1938.

There are some who, seeing clearly the creaking weaknesses, the contradictions and the internal rottenness of this patched-up new Munich of Acheson and Eisenhower feel that "the cold war is collapsing." They minimize the ability of the warmongers to unleash war.

True enough, there are enormous contradictions in this crazy machine for war. But these contradictions alone will not and cannot stop the war maniacs from carrying fire and atomic murder to all of Europe and the world.

The greeds of the French and German imperialists clash, and will clash more and more. The antagonisms and the haggling between the DeGaulles, the Adenauers, the Francos, and the gang of quislings selling humanity and their nation to the Dollar Dictatorship are all bound to increase in intensity. Especially as the resistance of the people to war is bound to grow in unity and in action.

But the contradictions among the robbers will not prevent an enraged and war-hungry Wall Street militarism from taking to ever more desperate acts of crime, of provocation and of World War itself. Anyone who believes that the war-hungry billionaires in Wall Street and Washington will be halted from their premeditated crime of a world war by anything less than a world peace movement, forcing peace down their throats is badly deceiving himself and his country.

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THE NEW MEN OF MUNICH think nothing of announcing a new $300,000,000,000 arms burden for poverty-stricken Europe. They think nothing of demanding new cannon fodder from the war-hating peoples of France, Italy, Germany, etc. They promise France a "controlled Germany"; they promise Germany a free hand, in order to bully and deceive the world. But it is to a fascist Germany that they look as their salvation—forgetting that a fascist Germany, hired to attack France, Italy, no less than socialism in the east, can have plans of its own.

The men of the new Munich forget as these scoundrels always forget—the common people, the new and invincible peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, Peoples China, the Peoples Democracies and the upsurging colonial revolution in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The new Munichmen can and will be defeated—but they still have it in their power to devastate the earth, to destroy the ancient cities and culture of Europe, to massacre millions of human beings, and to bring atomic horror to our own cities and streets if they are not stopped in their tracks by the American people. The pro-fascist, war-hungry leadership in Washington will have great difficulty in kidnaping the peoples of Europe for their mercenary, anti-national, gangster armies. But unless we Americans act to halt their crimes, the war-makers can plunge

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A Mother Writes:

Many Want Peace, Sign for Big 5 Pact

CHICAGO.

To the Editor:

Last Sunday was my first time out with the petition for a 5-Power Peace Pact, and I feel moved to share that experience with "Worker" readers in the hope that it will help to pitch in on this No. 1 project for all peace-loving Americans.

Let me admit at the start that I was nervous about taking the petition out—that I had put it off for several weeks, with one good excuse or another. But as the hearings on Universal Military Training got under way, and smug radio commentators and news columnists began telling me that Congress would have to take eight years from the lives of my two sons for military training in order to "prepare" them for the future—staying home with my "nerves" became unbearable.

"The worst that can happen," I consoled myself, "is that doors will be slammed in your face—but surely some will listen—what have you got to lose?"

Nevertheless, when I tried to pursuade the boys to watch TV while I went petitioning, the boys balked.

"We helped you with price control, and election petitions, and FEPC—so why not with peace?" The older one demanded. "We're going, too!" He decided—as his younger brother announced: "I'll carry the petitions!"

They were vindicated a moment after we had knocked on our first door. It was a 36-apartment building in Drexel Boulevard, occupied the listings downstairs disclosed, by an international cross-section of Mahoneys, Greenbergs, Fannelis, Andersons. . . .

The woman who came to the door invited us in after I told her our mission. "I see you have two good reasons for doing this," she smiled at the boys. "I've got a son too."

She nodded in the direction of a tall young man absorbed in a thick book at a desk in the living room. "He's studying for his Master's degree — in Engineering." There was pride in her voice.

She scanned the petition carefully, then asked: "Do you think this will help?"

Before I could answer she continued: "I've been staying awake nights worrying what will happen to my boy when his deferment for college work is over. It's bad enough that my pay has shrunk so on account of the taxes that he almost couludn't afford to finish his studies—but when I wonder what good is struggling to keep him in school, if it's all going to end up with him a soldier instead of an peace?"

She looked at the petition again and said: "What good will this do—can we trust the Russians to keep peace??"

I was tempted then to talk to her about the news she could not have read in her daily paper—how millions of around the world, in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, were adding their signatures to an appeal like this, how it was up to us Americans to convince our government that we demand it sit down in good faith with the leaders of those other millions, how the will of the people could triumph over the most war-mad rulers—witness the effect of the Stockholm Appeal campaign. . . .

But the thought of 35 more doorbells to ring stopped me. Instead I answered: "Parents like us all over the world must feel the way we do. This petition means that we won't take the word of anyone who predicts that the Russians or any particular country won't cooperate. It tells our government to work for peace, by negotiating with the other powers. Let us, the people, then judge from these talks which nation is sincere. Meanwhile, the sooner they start negotiating the sooner our boys will stop dying in Korea."

She signed the petition and handed it to her son, who had been listening. He signed it quickly with a terse: "Here's hoping it works!"

I rang the bells that followed with a surer ring. About a third of the families were out. Altogether, of some 23 who answered the bell, 25, including more than one in some families, signed.

One tired-looking, middle-aged man answered nervously: "It won't do any good, we've got to have a war!" But his wife took the petition from my hand as he spoke, and quietly signed it.

An elderly woman commented: "I certainly agree with everything written here—but I never signed anything." These were the only two refusals we encountered.

For the rest, I did more listening than talking. Several times I was asked: "This isn't a Communist petition, is it?" At first I explained that I was one of a group of South Side mothers who were circulating this petition—that other groups were circulating similar ones. The questioner was satisfied with the answer, and signed.

But I wasn't satisfied with my explanation. The next time someone asked: "Is this a Communist petition?" I asked in turn: "If you have read this petition and agree with it, do you care if Communists agree with it, too? Or do you believe that Communists are the only people who sponsor peace petitions?" I told her I had not ques-

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Short of Drivers, But Capital Transit Lines Remain Jimcrow

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capital Transit Co., which has the exclusive franchise to operate buses and street cars in this city, complains of a shortage of operators, but persists in its refusal to hire Negroes.

According to a survey in the Washington Post, the company claims a shortage of 64 to 186 operators a month. Officials contend this is the reason why Washington citizens must stand freezing and waiting on street corners in cold and windy weather.

A chart published by the Post showed graphically the number of drivers needed. Nevertheless, said the Post, "one labor source which CTC has decided not to tap is the Negro population of the area."

Capital Transit Co. is owned in the main by Louis E. Wolfson and members of his family. The Kefauver crime investigations revealed that Wolfson contributed "in excess of $150,000" to the election campaign fund of Florida Gov. Fuller Warren. Joint contributors included race track operators, whose gangster connections had attracted the committee's attention.

More recently Wolfson's financial manipulations have been brought to the attention of the Securities Exchange Commission. In December, Wolfson suddenly increased his already large holdings of Capital Transit stock. He bought 4,000 common shares for himself and made gifts of 1,000 shares. Further, he bought 3,000 shares for his children and a company in which he has an interest purchased 600 shares.

Then, on Jan. 2, Capital Transit's board, of which Wolfson is chairman, declared an unprecedented extra dividend of $2.50 a share. Exploiting what was obviously inside information, Wolfson and his family and friends picked up a cool $21,200.

Under SEC regulations, stockholders may sue officers who utilize inside information to cash in at their expense.

Capital Transit's jimcrow hiring policies constituted a national scandal during World War II. In its final report, dated June 28, 1946, the retiring Fair Employment Practice Committee caustically discussed CTC's record.

Although CTC blamed the street car railwaymen's union for its persistent refusal to hire Negroes, FEPC said that "it never conducted a real educational program among white workers nor made any thoroughgoing effort to accomplish employment of Negro platform personnel."

In 1945, FEPC held a public hearing on CTC's jimcrow policies. Finally FEPC prepared an order directing CTC to end its jimcrow policies, but Harry Truman, who had become President, canceled the order.

In protest, the late Charles H. Houston, Negro attorney and member of FEPC, quit FEPC with a blistering letter to the White House.

The issue has not been the subject of much attention during the past two or three years, but there are indications that it may soon again be in the spotlight. It is a matter of shame that in the national capital Negroes are forbidden to operate the street cars and buses which clang and chug between the White House, the State Department, the Senate and the House, institutions sworn to uphold the Constitution.

Colorado 'Labor Advocate' Urges Campaign for Supreme Court Justice Douglas as President

DOUGLAS

DENVER, Feb. 24.—The Colorado Labor Advocate, organ of 59 affiliates, in a recent editorial urged a continued campaign to get Justice William O. Douglas to run for President.

The editorial, entitled, "He'll Keep on Talking," follows:

"A magazine that has been one of the country's leading liberal voices for 87 years has taken a stand strikingly similar to that of the Labor Advocate in coming to the support of Justice William O. Douglas for President.

"In an editorial in its Jan. 26 issue, The Nation, 'America's leading liberal weekly since 1865,' says that if enough people showed that they wanted him, 'Justice Douglas could be induced to make himself available as a candidate for the Presidency.'

"In our Jan. 17 editorial, after Justice Douglas had declared that he would not accept the Presidential or Vice-Presidential nomination, the Labor Advocate said: If Justice Douglas 'were convinced that a substantial segment of the people demanded his candidacy, would be satisfied with no one else, he could not in good conscience repudiate them. He would feel it his duty as an American to reconsider his withdrawal.'

"The Nation goes on to suggest that people who feel that Douglas is the logical liberal candidate 'should resolutely reject the myths of his unavailability and start talking about him.'

"That is exactly what we have done and intend to go on doing."

I. F. STONE'S "RADICAL" LINE FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE

By GEORGE MORRIS

COMPASS COLUMNIST I. F. Stone, writing in the Feb. 17 issue of the paper, says the time has come for a "radical reexamination" of the "Negro problem" and he sets forth some of his own thoughts. Like many of us, Stone is shocked and sickened by the Florida murders and lynch rule in general.

In one respect, Stone shows basic progress compared with most other liberal writers. He writes, "The Negro needs to think of himself for what he is—a separate nation," or as a "nation within a nation." As is well known, the Marxists of America have for a quarter century viewed Negro liberation as basically a struggle for national self-determination. They have often been attacked for that position even by some well-meaning persons.

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AS WE READ on through Stone's article, however, we are shocked by his conclusions. In this column I want to deal with certain aspects of Stone's articles, especially as they relate to the role of the labor movement. Some of my colleagues will deal with other questions in Stone's piece.

Stone's article is well summarized in its title:

"Who'll Free the Negroes? They Must Do It Themselves."

The Negroes are "a people apart," writes Stone, and he advises them to stay apart. He sees the whites of America as virtually a solid bloc of white supremacists. Within this context, he writes, "to look for any kind of mass white support for the Negro's struggle for full emancipation is a waste of time." Nor does he see any distinction on attitude to the Negro people within the white population—no class division. He writes:

"White men in labor unions are on the whole no less ready to keep him (the Negro) in a subordinate position than are white employers. To look to the labor movement for mass action in this situation is impotent day-dreaming."

Putting the blame for oppression of the Negro people upon the white population as a whole, Stone adds that to think otherwise is "democratic mythology and ideological drivel."

He advises the Negro people to organize themselves somewhat along the lines of the Jewish Agency in Palestine before the independent state of Israel was established, and to follow the methods of the Irgun—reply terror with counter-terror.

STONE ignores some of the most obvious realities.

It is not "ideological drivel" and "day-dreaming" to point out that in contrast to the discouraging picture a few short years ago, there are today a million Negroes in the trade unions, and that in certain sections they have become recognized as the most active force; that most CIO unions and some AFL have at least Fair Employment Practices Committees and consider the fight for Negro rights (at least in some respects) as a "union matter"; that both the AFL and CIO are allied with other Negro and white organizations for a federal FEPC; that the labor movement as a whole is showing a greater interest in lynch-rule cases, as shown in the reaction to the Florida killings; and there is even some, although very slow, progress on upgrading of Negroes or entrance into hitherto all-white fields of employment.

We, who have been most critical of many unions and leaders for slowness on the Negro rights front, are the last to be satisfied with the rate of the progress or to close our eyes to the situation today. But to ignore the change that has occurred is not to see the results of the struggle in which we progressives have had a most active role and it is, of course, not to profit by the experience through which changes have been brought about. Stone closes his eyes to all that.

STONE'S basic mistake is his failure to recognize class division in America. He fails to see that fundamentally the oppression of the Negro people stems from capitalist exploitation, especially in its present-day monopolist-imperialist stage. At the bottom of this continuance of white-supremacy and lynch terror is the fact that it is a source of super-profits for the monopolists and bankers, the real gainers from the colonial-like double-exploitation of the Negro workers.

From that basic mistake flows Stone's failure to recognize that the white workers, despite the well-known white-supremacy influences among them and the labor movement, despite its well-known slowness to break the jimcrow practices and traditions, are basically moving in a positive direction, away from the line of the monopolists and their southern bloodbrothers.

It is equally unpardonable for Stone to close his eyes to the role of the left-progressives in the labor movement in arousing the interest and activity of the labor movement in the Negro liberation movement.

As is well established historically, that left-progressive influ-

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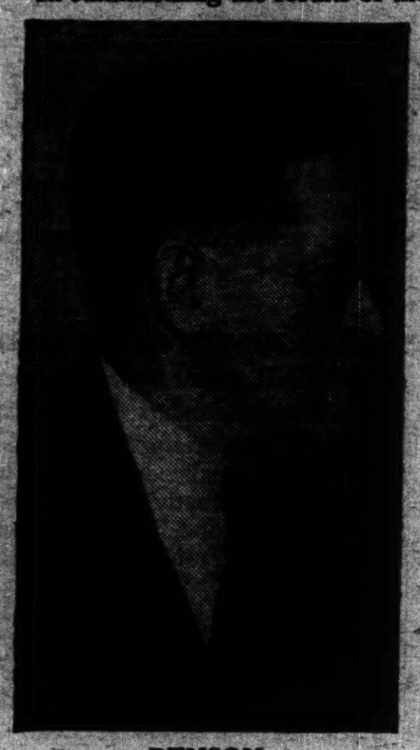
Pennsylvania Progressives For Benson

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Pennsylvania Progressives will file Elmer Benson, former Governor and U. S. Senator from Minnesota, as their "favorite son" candidate for President, it was announced today by Henry Beitscher, the party's Philadelphia director. Benson will be filed with William Hamlet, AFL Negro trade unionist from Pittsburgh to guarantee the Progressive line in the November elections. They will be substituted by the national choice, Beitscher declared, sometime late in March.

To qualify their candidates, Progressives must file with the Pennsylvania Secretary of State at least 9,000 signatures of registered voters on nominating petitions between Feb. 18 and March 10.

In summarizing the results of the



BENSON

first five days of circulating nominating petitions, Beitscher reported, "Philadelphia voters are welcoming the opportunity to put the Progressive Peace Presidential ticket on the ballot. While most voters have not made their minds for whom they will vote in November, a good six out of every 10 are signing our nominating petitions in order to have an alternate ticket in the field. The voters do not have confidence that a choice between Truman or Taft or Kefauver or Eisenhower will protect their standard of living, their way of life, or their lives themselves. They want an end to the war in Korea and they want to see the Progressive program of a peace time economy with genuine price control and profit control and an end of the wage freeze and war taxes in the election campaign."

Progressives are also filing candidates for U. S. Senator and for certain Congressional and State Legislative seats. Candidate for the U. S. Senate is Elizabeth Frazier, a Philadelphian living at 8024 Roanoke St. in Germantown, and a native participant in Philadelphia Episcopal Church circles for 15 years. Candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District in Philadephia, is David P. Widamen, 2544 W. Columbia Ave., a Negro trade unionist and a veteran of World War II with 21 months of foreign service.

N. Y. NEGRO COUNCIL LAUNCHES JOB CAMPAIGN

GUINIER

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council yesterday announced the launching of its campaign to win 10,000 new jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans. In letters to Gov. Dewey, and officials of two skilled trades unions, Council officials urged a job training program for Negroes and cooperation to open up jobs to the minorities.

The initial moves were outlined by Ewart Guinier, Council chairman and Rudy Christensen, chairman of the Council's Jobs In Industry Committee.

In his letter to Dewey, Guinier noted "the almost total absence of Negroes and other minorities from the skilled trades . . ." and urged that Dewey "appoint to the New York State Apprenticeship Training Program a representative whose responsibility it will be to develop a program under which workers of all minority groups will be offered apprenticeship opportunities. . . ."

Letters were sent to AFL Typographical Union Local 6 and to the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council by Christensen and Roy Best, secretary of the Jobs in Industry Committee.

Asking for appointment to discuss the question, they stated, "We urgently request the aid of your union in this important democratic endeavor to establish better job opportunities for the thousands of youth in New York City."

The Council program is the New York action on the National Negro Labor Council program for 100,000 new jobs for Negroes, decided on at the founding convention in Cincinnati last year.

In his statement to the press, the Council included a U. S. Census report for 1940 showing the disproportionate number of Negroes in 11 skilled trades.

15-CENT FARE TURNSTILES REPORTED BEING READIED

The 15-cent fare deal was being rushed despite evasions and denials by Mayor Impellitteri and Republican legislators that a fare increase was virtually certain by June 30. Underscoring this secret hatchet-job on the consumer was a report that the Board of Transportation is granting contracts to token manufacturers, and is stockpiling tokens hoarded in 1948, when a 12-cent fare was being considered.

Added to this was the "dawn patrol" of subway turnstiles by transit mechanics and engineers studying adjustments of the 10-cent fare slot to accommodate the higher exchange. In some stations, said a reliable informant, actual revisions of the machines had already been made, but by morning the slot was back to its "normal" 10-cent turn.

These developments gave ominous significance to the conference in Albany last week between William Reid, former Transit Board chairman under ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, and Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore. Reid, "borrowed" by Impellitteri from the Manhattan and Hudson Railroad Co., where he is president (the M&H, incidentally, recently got a Hudson Tube fare rise), was O'Dwyer's chief strategist in the O'Dwyer-Dewey 10-cent "package deal."

In 1950, Reid predicted a nickel rise by 1952 and said anything less would continue the city's operating deficit.

Sent to Albany by Mayor Impellitteri to do the same job he performed in 1948 as chairman of the Board of Transportation, Reid was reliably reported to have pressed for "aid" to the city in the form of another transit increase. The city is asking for $200,000,000 in state aid and new tax legislation, but part of its soak-the-poor program is a 15-cent fare on all city-operated subway and bus routes.

When he was in Albany on his budget program, Impellitteri carefully hid this aspect of his fiscal plan and Republicans were just as careful not to reveal it.

However, it is no secret that the mayor expects some state agreement on a deal to wipe out the anticipatel $34,000,000 transit operating deficit. GOP leaders are ready to grease the way for Impellitteri on the proviso that Democrats take full responsibility for it in an election year.

As part of the fare deal, Impellitteri's "package" from Gov. Dewey will include continuation of the 3 percent sales tax and rejection of all state aid with possible exception of a miserly $8,000,000 of the $63,800,000 requested from the Legislature.

The mayor is using the same technique that O'Dwyer manipulated in his "package" conspiracies with the Republican leaders.

Reid's "cooperation" with Impelitteri is vital since he knows better than anyone in the city how O'Dwyer got his scheme approved. Reid is also the same Democratic official who signed a state school report which barred further appropriations for New York City education while O'Dwyer was "screaming" for more state aid.

Albany Lobby to Hit Fare Hike And Sales Tax

Plans for the big mass lobby to Albany Tuesday, March 4 were polished up and spurred at an American Labor Party statewide conference Saturday at the Central Plaza Hotel, Second Ave. The main objectives of the delegation, as reported by Paul L. Ross, chairman of the party's state legislative committee, the Dewey penny-pinching policy will be a two-front drive to defeat on state aid and the Impellitteri deal with Republicans for a 15-cent fare, continuation of the sales tax, and imposition of a county realty levy on small homeowners with its inevitable rent boost.

Ross called for an all-out fight to secure passage of the Bianchi-Austin bill to repeal the Hughes Brees Law and for a moratorium on rent increases.

The ALP lobby will leave on March 4 and return at 6 p.m. Grand Central Station at 7:30 the same day. A mass rally in the state capitol during the afternoon will be addressed by Vito Marcantonio, state ALP chairman, and Sen. William J. Bianchi, East Harlem Republican-Laborite.

Ross also reported on ALP preparation for the city expense budget public hearings scheduled between April 7-17. Questionnaires distributed by ALP clubs throughout the city, in cooperation with other civic organizations, will give a local blueprint on the need for community hospitals, schools, libraries, health clinics and housing.

Arthur Schutzer, state executive secretary, gave an account of the Albany activities to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law. Schutzer, who has played one of the leading roles in this struggle, warned the delegates to be on the alert against bipartisan skullduggery and urged "united, vigilant action" to push the repeal bills through the Legislature.

After hearing Sam Wallach, one of the suspended Teachers Union members, the conference unanimously adopted support of the parents demonstration before the Board of Education offices on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 1 p.m. Wallach cited how the conservative National Organization of Teachers in England, in contradistinction to the hysteria here, is considering a strike because two Communist teachers there were refused promotion.

Rev. Edward D. McGowan, state ALP secretary, discussed the significance of Negro History Month and, referring to the great contributions by Negroes to American history, culture, arts and sciences, urged united action to spread the books and works of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a resounding blow to the warmakers and white supremacists.

Richard B. Moore, speaking in behalf of the committee to defeat thte McCarran and Walter bills, denounced impending quota bills to restrict immigration of Caribbean peoples to 100 a year.

Marcantonio was chairman of the conference.

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS PROTESTED BY KOREANS

The massacre of 76 Korean prisoners last week by the Ridgway jailers at the Koje Island prison camp southwest of Pusan, Korea, was protested yesterday by Col. Tsai Cheug Wen, of the Korean truce team, in talks with the Ridgway team at Panmunjom.

"Your side say continue to bomb the prisoner-of-war camps of our side," Tsai told the Ridgway officers. "Your side may continue to massacre our captured personnel However, we will firmly fight against such wrong and criminal actions, and we will oppose such inhuman actions forever."

In addition to the slaying of the 76 prisoners, 139 prisoners in the Koje camp were wounded, when Ridgway's troops attacked 5,900 of the Koreans who had protested attempts to "convince" them not to express any desire to return to their homeland in North Korea.

Negro Peace Leader Is First Called by Un-Americans in Detroit

IS THIS 'UN-AMERICAN'? FORD AUTO LOCAL ASKS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—The House Un-American Committee will open its attack on the labor and Negro people's movements by making Rev. Chas. A. Hill, nationally known Negro spokesman, peace fighter and leader in the Progressive Party, their first target. Rev. Hill has been subpenaed to appear 10 a.m., Monday, Feb. 25, in the Federal Building.

Close to 25 labor and Negro people's leaders have been subpenaed here. Many of them are nationally known, like William Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council; Coleman Young, executive secretary, of the NNLC; Pat Rice, vice-president of Ford Local 600; Stanley Nowak, former Michigan state senator; Lebron Simmons, prominent Negro attorney and 25 others.

Today in Detroit several anti-Un-American Committee rallies are taking place with labor and Negro leaders speaking.

A picket line from 12 to 2 p.m., is scheduled for Monday around the Federal Building.

The usual "sensational" witness is being played up by the Un-Americans and their mouthpieces, the daily press and radio here. The appearance of Bereniece Baldwin, a stoolpigeon who appeared recently before the McCarran board may be delayed because she is to be cross-examined by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys

(Continued on Page 8)

DEARBORN, Mich., Feb. 24.—The "prime reason" why the House Un-American Committee has subpenaed leaders of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers, according to a statement by that Local's Defense Committee, is to lend a hand to the Ford Motor Co. The company will be fighting in an adjacent courtroom against the union's demand for an injunction to stop the plant's decentralization and compensate workers already hit by decentralization moves.

Other reasons advanced by the Defense Committee for the witch-hunting Committee's concentration on William Hood, Pat Rice and other Local 600 leaders are:

• "Is it because we have advocated and are advocating a 30-hour work week with 40 hours pay? Is that un-American activity?

• "Is it because we have asked for an increase in unemployment compensation benefits to equal $60 per week for the duration of the unemployment emergency confronting our membership? Is that un-American?

• "Can it be because we have asked for a $5,000 tax exemption on the wages of our members? Is that un-American?

• "Can it be because we have been in the forefront of the fight to secure the enactment of fair employment policies on a city, state and federal level? Is that

(Continued on Page 8)

Draft Rate to Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Draft calls will go up this summer and fall, officials here indicated today for replacements for draftees and National Guardsmen released from active duty. Draftees and National Guardsmen called up two years ago at the start of the Korean war have their maximum term of service running out. Officials consider it unlikely that any number of them will re-enlist.

While the April draft call was down—20,000 as compared to late 1950 when 50,000 to 80,000 were being called up each month—the rate will rise sharply.

Even if the rate of re-enlistments and volunteers remained steady in the summer months, experts said, draft calls apparently will have to be increased when 50,000 to 80,000 men a month are released from service.

Negro Press Roundup

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER must be kidding when it editorializes "Queen Elizabeth is in a position to influence the course of world history. We hope that she will accept the challenge of her exalted office and give her support to the great democratic concepts of freedom and individual liberty which are acknowledged by the western world as the inalienable rights of all mankind."

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THE AMSTERDAM NEWS notes that both Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and Rev. James H. Robinson came back from foreign trips with the same warnings "that the countries they visited in Europe and Asia do not think too highly of America because of the segregation and bias policies being practiced here.

The Amsterdam News urges that "laws should be made and enforced to see that all Americans, regardless of color, are treated equally. This sort of law must emanate from Washington, where our highest officials are located."

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THE AGE, in an editorial headed "No Proof Needed," lashes the all-white jury conviction of Walter Lee Irvin in Florida. Such legal niceties are not necessary in any courtroom where Negroes ordinarily are confined to the balcony. The prosecution has to prove nothing if . . . the defendant is a Negro."

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THE PITTSBURGH COURIER declares "if Cairo, Ill., officials think they can intimidate local Negroes into halting their fight against segregated racial schools, they had better abandon the idea."

Construction Declines 47% In January

Building construction valued at $18 million was started in New York City during January according to preliminary figures released today by Robert R. Behlow, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 47 percent from January, 1951, valuation of $33 million. Private construction fell from $21 million in 1951 to $9 million in 1952.

A total of 535 privately-financed dwelling units were placed under construction during this year as compared to 1,219 units started in January of last year. Of the total reported in 1952, 156 were single family homes, 94 were in 2-4 family structures and 285 in apartment houses.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

I. F. Stone's 'Radical' Line for the Negro People

(Continued from Page 2)

ence, along with the struggles and initiative that stems from the Negro workers themselves, has been the pioneering source of pressure and guidance for a and initiative that stem from much broader, progress within labor in the struggle for the rights of the Negro people.

Nor, of course, does Stone see that it is this growing influence, in a progressive direction within labor, and initiative from the Negro people, especially Negro workers, that has aroused considerable support for the Negro liberation movement among the middle-class sections of the population in town and country.

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STONE is certainly right when he points to the "common people" who make up lynch mobs, to some unions that exclude Negroes, to white communities where Negroes are excluded and to widespread white-supremacy poison among the whites. But in failing to differentiate and not seeing progress wheer it has been made, and why and how it was made, and the direction in which history in general is moving, is to be blind to the most important truth.

On the basis of Stone's line of thinking—that we are in a whites vs. Negroes struggle—the Negro people can have no perspective for white allies for significant progress even on elementary immediate issues, not to speak of self-determination as nation. The logic of his position is to even advise them to leave the unions.

Equally important, Stone leaves little hope for the white working class, for is it not a well established axiom for progressive thinkers that the working class as a whole will make no progress as long as it is dragged down by the millstone of jim-crow and double-exploitation of Negro workers? Is it not well known today that the South will remain a base for reaction and block political progress, until its Negro population has equal political and social rights? And is it not equally true that Stone's separation line wold deprive the movement for peace and civil liberties of the well-known progressive influence of the Negro people?

It is presumptious on the part of Stone, a white person, to advise the Negro people to fight for themselves and to tell them how they should do it. The Negro people have been struggling for generations—unfortunately, too often by themselves. Stone, like all whites, should see the big problem, which is how to broaden and intensify the activity of the white people and white-led organizations in support of the Negro liberation movement; and how to strengthen and extend and deepen on alliance between the labor movement and the Negro people.

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THE EFFECT of Stone's line of putting the white workers on an equal level of guilt with their masters—the monopolists, planters, millowners, etc.—serves only to divert the blame from the latter, where it basically belongs. Stone'sc argument that the Southern "common people" are "far more brutal" than the "upper class" is good music to the Rankins and the rest of the "upper class" inciters of lynch terror.

Stone, of course, has no desire to help the white supremacists.

On careful mulling over of what he wrote, however, Stone is bound to see that his Negro-vs.-white line can serve objectively only those who profit bly such division and struggle.

Having taken the important step forward by his realization that the struggle is fundamentally one for self-determination as a nation, Stone should also see that the goal can be reached only as a result of an ever-developing and broadening of the unity of the Negro people, the labor movement and the allies of the working class in city and country, against Wall St.—the real seat of the power that oppresses peoples at home and abroad.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Two Lies the People Have Not Swallowed

SOME PEOPLE who claim membership in the American peace movement are arguing that the peace forces here have entered the fray too late to have any decisive influence in shaping policy. Having uttered such defeatist nonsense, these people flatly deny that they think world war is inevitable!

A great deal can be said in answer to such arguments. But two current developments alone will suffice to refute them, and to indicate that they originate in ignorance of what the masses of the American people are thinking these days. These two developments are the Truman negotiators' rejection of the Korean proposal of the Soviet Union as one of the neutral armistice inspectors, and the Washington birthday address of Gen. Ridgway.

That Gen. Ridgway's Tokyo speech at a convention of the Far East department of the Reserve Officers Association obtained such publicity throughout the United States as it did reveals a coordinated control and direction of mass communication media which should make every Wall Street apologist blush when saying the words "free press," "free radio," "free speech." The General's words were quoted as if George Washington himself were talking. It was quite evident that the high and mighty in Wall Street and Washington wanted very much that every American should hear or read them, and should believe them and be impressed by them.

What did the General say? He said that too many Americans still ask, "Why are we in Korea?" And he said THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION of the validity and purpose of United States fighting in Korea. Pardon us, General, but there not only can be, there IS such a question in the minds of the American people.

The existence of this question is precisely why Ridgway captured the headlines. It is because the American people have not accepted the Truman-Dulles lie that United States forces are in Korea to defend the United States. They don't believe it. And in refusing to believe this lie, they have not completely accepted the lie that it was the North Koreans, rather than the Sygnman Rhee gangsters, who really launched the aggression which Truman used as a pretext to by-pass Congress and hurl our armed forces against the Korean people.

Yes, this is a dangerous thing for Wall Street, for the billionaires who have piled up colossal profits out of the bloodshed and the armament drive and the politicians of the two old political parties who have wielded power based on those lies. It is a dangerous thing for them if the people keep doubting, wondering, questioning. For when the masses of the American people fully realize that all this business in Korea, which has cost them blood and so much sacrifice, and which Wall Street now wants to extend into all of Asia, was a calculated, deliberately provoked conflict to fatten the already fat billionaires and their political stooges, the people won't like it at all.

Yet, inevitably, soon or late, the entire truth about this shameful chapter in our history will be known. For it is daily emerging—and is already conspicuous to many—in the realities of who are benefiting from this savage aggression, and who are dying and suffering.

Moreover, the very foundation for the entire superstructure of Wall Street's and Washington's lies is far from being permanently secure. This foundation is the big, big lie, the hoax of the peril of "Soviet aggression." This hoax is the grand rationale of Truman's entire bipartisan policy, foreign and domestic. It would be a worthwhile project to estimate how many schools, hospitals, housing projects and playgrounds might have been built with the billions spent to sell the American people this lie.

Yet, the Panmunjom negotiations show that Wall Street and Washington doubt the success of their efforts. They dare not accept the Korean proposal of the Soviet Union as a neutral, yet they dare not risk a public discussion of this question. For in a public discussion, the facts will prove the Soviet Union's neutrality, in significant contrast to the aggressive participation of the United States government. And in either case, the hoax of Soviet "aggression" would be exploded.

Should the truth about this hoax spread among the American masses it would be a real disaster for the high and mighty. Yet it is spreading, and it will inevitably be known.

The fact that the American people have not yet swallowed these two principal lies of the war camp should dispel defeatist notions about what the peace movement can or cannot do.

Press Roundup

THE NEW YORK TIMES resorts to geometry in a feeble effort to persuade peace-loving Americans that the Lisbon NATO war parley is designed for "peace and security." Its calculated verbiage and pontifical "rationale" a complete failure as a coverup for State Department atomic plans, the Times used logarithms and complicated sylloligisms to further mystify and confuse. The plain truth is, as millions of Americans in all stations of life and political categories are openly saying, that that rearming of the Hitlerites in Western Germany, the frenzied military alliances with Greece, Turkey, Chiang Kai-shek, Franco, Bao Dai, Syghman Rhee—the whole fascist caboodle in Europe and Asia—is part of NATO's preparation for World War III.

Geometry, squares within squares, and any other phony argumentation that the Times finds fit to print cannot put the square peg in the round hole. The American people want their geometric equations to spell out P-E-A-C-E!

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THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, intent on taking over the war leadership from its drum-beating competitor around the corner, makes clear that a rearmed Germany, a fascized Western Europe, a docile and subjugated France, means a "strengthened" U.S.

To that end, says the Tribune, "there can be no turning back." Meaning, of course, no retreat from the road to war and the slaughter of hundreds of millions of peoples to satisfy the profit lust and empire insanities of the Wall Street billionaires.

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THE DAILY NEWS rejoices that Taft's presidential machine "goes like a house afire" while the Eisenhower boom "appears to be faltering a bit." The News likes Taft because he says what he thinks; and Taft thinks, talks, dreams, eats and sleeps WAR. The News adores the Ohion imperialist because progressives fear him, labor hates him. What better man for President, asks the News.

An interesting question by the Inquiring Photographer: "What do Europeans really think of us" brought the frank admission from most of the tourists that they don't like Americans, period. The tourists, the usual patronizing visitors who think the "natives quaint" suggested the Europeans be less "envious" and more "grateful." No wonder the peoples abroad hate that type of American.

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THE DAILY MIRROR'S Drew Pearson says the President's Council of Economic Advisors "is worried about a depression after 1954." Pearson and the Council should talk to hundreds of thousands of Detroit auto workers, needle trades workers, fur workers, upstate AFL building trades workers, southern textile workers, agricultural equipment workers and the housewife who can't buy. They'd find out soon enough (if they don't know yet) that the depression is RIGHT NOW for millions of unemployed Americans and millions more whose wage-frozen, tax-soaked salaries are too low to keep body and soul together.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
ONE MAN'S PEACE CRUSADE

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LABOR AND NEGRO UNITY

FOR MORE THAN 80 YEARS the United States Congress has refused to do anything about stopping the genocide against Negroes in the form of lynchings, denial of rights and the legally-enforced jimcrow conditions of life which "dry lynches" thousands of Negroes yearly.

The United States Supreme Court to this day has refused to remove its stamp of approval placed upon this murderous system in 1896. That august body persists in supporting white supremacy by holding to the specious ruling that the Negroes are "socially inferior" and can be jimcrowed by state law.

And except for President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 (FEPC), issued at the start of World War II, U.S. Presidents have limited their activities against the systematic murder of Negroes to speeches and pronouncements.

Last week William L. Patterson issued an impassioned call to the Negro people to close ranks in a fight against this governmental united front of white supremacy. The call was contained in an open letter to the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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PATTERSON'S APPEAL FOR UNITY is not only timely—it is urgent—to the labor movement and the Negro people. For in the present crisis of civil rights, outside forces, from cold war political leaders to Wall Street lieutenants within the labor movement, are counseling disunity among the Negro people. Attorney General McGrath has set up his so-called "subversive list" of organizations and advised that all other Negro organizations must fight for democracy separated from those named. The Marxist political trend among the Negroes—as well as that toward a third party—is labelled "un-American" and all other political trends are advised to stand apart from these. Negro churches are told not to associate with the militant anti-imperialist stand of Paul Robeson; and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the largest Negro civil rights group is just about commanded to have nothing to do with the left-led Civil Rights Congress. Patterson's letter warns against this atomizing of the Negro movement, a warning which should be heeded by the labor movement whose leaders are now playing a leading role in moves to weaken the Negro liberation movement.

Patterson put the issue squarely to White: "Let us end once and for all the pitting of Negro against Negro." Of the separation of various Negro organizations he declared: "That separation can only help our common enemy. We believe our unity could have saved the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee. We do not welcome this isolation of death."

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AFL AND CIO LEADERS helped the NAACP run the civil rights meeting in Washington last Feb. 17-18, with the proviso that the Negro leaders of the NAACP work to split the Negro people by excluding all organizations not approved by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

Just a few days before the civil rights conference met, the CIO vice-presidents meeting in Washington, which included Phil Murray, redbaited Walter White, himself, for having asked his friends in the CIO leadership to consider a nation-wide work stoppage to protest the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida last Christmas.

It was James Carey, Murray's labor-splitting expert, who, alone, attacked the National Negro Labor Council at the Washington meeting.

Neither Truman nor the Dixiecrat heads of Congressional committees, who need an impotent Negro liberation movement to ensure their election and the pushing of their war program, could issue splitting directives to the Negro leaders. But the labor lieutenants do this chore for them.

It is up to the rank-and-file of labor to reject this political line which demobilizes one of the main forces against fascism and war. Patterson's letter should mean to the workers in general that they act to break through the "war agreements" between a few Negro leaders and the labor lieutenants and build a truly fighting alliance between the workers and the Negro people. Around the program of the National Negro Labor Council, and that put forth by Patterson in his letter to White, the workers have the chance of contributing to the unity of the Negro people. For we need not just a few Negro leaders representing the Truman Administration's point of view, but a really united Negro people, representing all classes and all political trends, if we are to be spared the full blossoming of fascism and the horrors of a third world war.

And—we repeat—action along this line is urgent.

Why 6 Negro Leaders Defend Claudia Jones

By RICHARD O. BOYER

BECAUSE THEY believe the Smith Act indictment against Claudia Jones is part of a concerted government attack on the whole Negro people, as well as upon the West Indian people in the United States, six leaders of the Negro and West Indian peoples have addressed brochures describing Miss Jones' career and "crime" under the thought-control law to some 2000 community leaders from coast to coast.

Initiators of the action, expected to aid in crystalizing the sentiment of the Negro people against the Smith Act on a national scale, are Cyril Phillips, New York businessman; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, itself a national-wide movement of Negro women; William Cheravez, New York attorney; Hope Stevens, also a New York attorney and a leader of the West Indian people in the United States; Miss Louise Jeffers, acting secretary of a provisional committee defending Miss Jones, and Mrs. Rosa Lee Gray, president of the Manhattan Young Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Miss Jeffers declared yesterday that one of the objects of the brochure was the formation of a National Defense Committee for Claudia Jones. "The response," Miss Jeffers said, "has been heartening and one of the reasons for it is the widespread conviction that the Negro people of the United States are under a concerted attack which, when it is not initiated by the govment, is not prevented by the government. Miss Jones is a Communist leader, the only Negro woman to be indicted under the Smith Act and the secretary of her party's Women's Commission. But Negro Republicans, Negro Democrats, and other conservatives are daily being persecuted in ever increasing numbers."

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DOCUMENTING her charge that Negroes as a people were being increasingly persecuted regardless of their politics, Miss Jeffers called attention to the unsuccessful efforts to jail Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the greatest scholars America has produced; to the bombing of the home of Dr. Percy Julian, one of the country's greatest scientists; to the persecution of Josephine Baker and the attacks on Thurgood Marshall, leader of the NAACP.

She emphasized the political assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore; the increasing frame-up charges of "rape" against militant Negroes; the indictment brought against Pettis Perry, Communist leader, and the conviction of such other Negro Communists as Benjamin J. Davis, former city councilman in New York City, and Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party, as well as the Smith Act indictment of James Jackson.

"Miss Jones is being persecuted not only because she is a Negro but because she has fought so staunchly for world peace," Miss Jeffers said. "This is proved by the Smith Act indictment itself which proposes to send Claudia Jones to prison for five years because she wrote an article entitled 'Women in the Struggle for Peace and Security.'

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"THIS IS the overt act charged against her," Miss Jeffers said, "the sole crime with which she is charged. In view of the fact that the government is also seeking to deport Miss Jones, who was born in Trinidad in the British West Indies, many people, particularly among the West Indian people of the United States, feel that the government is wilfully and maliciously persecuting her as it does many other Negroes. The 100,000 people from the West Indies in the United States are particularly familiar with deportation proceedings, being a favorite target of the immigration bureau. They resent Senator McCarran's proposal to limit West Indian emigration to the United States to only 100 persons a year."

"She will go on trial," says the brochure, describing the career of Miss Jones, who is an alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, "not because she has done anything wrong, but because from the early age of 18 years Claudia Jones has dedicated herself to the cause of peace and security.

"As friends of Claudia Jones, we address this letter to you. You who have known her personally, read her writings or seen her in action, know of her caliber as a fighter. We are proud of Claudia Jones and believe that you, too, regardless of whether or not you agree with her, have reason to be concerned with her rights. She has been exemplary in her courageous, selfless fight for the rights of the people and has contributed to the achievements of labor, and the Negro People's fight for full equality in our country.

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"DURING THE PAST three years, her main activities have been devoted to uniting and rallying the women of the United States for peace, against a third, atomic, world war. She has urged the women of the United States to emulate the tremendous peace and national liberation struggles of women in Europe, Asia, Latin America and the West Indies. In her post Executive Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party, Claudia Jones not only wrote many articles on this subject, but actively helped to organize women in peace struggle.

"You and we hold similar views for peace, equality and security, though we may not adhere to all of Claudia Jones' political views.

"It is exactly because we believe that the Smith Act threatens the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression that we who have known Claudia Jones for many years (and some of whom hold political beliefs other than her own) have banded together to help fight for dismissal of this indictment against her. We do so in the profound belief that she has never advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence, as falsely charged in the indictment against her.

"There has never been anything conspiratorial in Claudia's many years of speaking and writing. On the contrary, there have been many public meetings where threats and actual displays of force and violence against Claudia Jones were made by the Legion and the KKK. On such occasions the FBI was conspicuously absent."

The brochure concludes by asking its recipients to do three things, join the National Defense Committee for Claudia Jones; make statements against the Smith Act and make a contribution for defense payable to Louise Jeffers, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

Lisbon Blueprint for Nazi Army

(Continued from Page 1)

mankind into new horrors even though they face enormous and growing difficulties.

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LET US BE WARNED in good time. Let us halt this ghastly new Munich crime which is being cooked up in Lisbon with American money wrung from American homes and American wage envelopes.

Let us demand a halt to this crime, and a return to American-Soviet negotiation, to disarmament and the outlawing of the A-bomb, to a Big Five no-war pact, to a cease-fire in Korea.

Let us save America from the Washington Nazi-lovers who are re-hiring the German fascists. Let all Americans join with their fellow-human beings everywhere in saying "No" to the revival of this "European Army" with German fascism at its heart.

Let us all—individually and in groups and organizations—write to our Congressmen and Senators, to President Truman, demanding Big Five negotiation as against this horrible scheme of Lisbon. Let all candidates be tested on this issue. It is vital for every family in the U. S. A.

Steel Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

the same. "The companies keep pushing and the men don't like it. Something's got to give."

Here's an example from the Homestead plant. It hasn't brought a stoppage, but it's the typical kind of situation in nearly all the plants. Homestead's newest open hearth furnace is also its largest and most efficient. Until a few months ago it was not worked at full capacity on the claim that there was insufficient scrap iron to fully charge the furnace.

The incentive plan was based on payments "from heat to heat," on the amount of time it took to tap the furnace. Naturally, a partially charged furnace takes less time to tap than a fully charged one.

After working for months on this basis, the company suddenly found enough scrap to fully charge the furnace. But the men were required to tap the machine in the same amount of time if they wanted to keep up with their previous earnings. The result is that this open hearth has been breaking tonnage records—but the pay of the men remains the same.

SLOW-MOVING

The issue was entered as a grievance before Christmas and it is still making its way through the sluggish grievance machinery. Which is also one of the reasons why modification of this hamstringing grievance set-up is a major demand of the locals up and down the valley.

It started in the Homestead local just prior to the special Steel Union convention. The local unanimously adopted a resolution calling for elimination of steps two and three of the five-step grievance procedure. Step one provides for the steward taking the grievance up with the foreman or supervisor; stop two takes it up to the superintendent; step three to the general superintendent; step four takes it to the corporation and union district representatives; step five brings it to arbitration. Grievances have been in the hopper for two years before reaching step five.

When Homestead took this action on grievance procedure it got the applause of all the other locals. Its resolution was then unanimously adopted at district - wide conference with 31 local presidents and grievance chairmen present.

Nobody is sure whether anything will happen on this issue in the national negotiations. But everyone is sure that if nothing happens the workers will keep fighting and stoppages will continue in order to get setttlements outside of the grievance machinery.

And with good reason. The workers are fighting a losing battle with war-inspired inflation and the heavy takes mean a direct wage cut. The fact is that, after tax deductions, most of the workers bring home pays in the neighborhood of $55 to $60 a week. That doesn't take you very far in an area where prices are among the highest in the country.

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reflected the situation when it announced that this week department store sales were 18.1 percent below a year ago—and with prices higher than a year ago. In Pittsburgh, if steel workers can't afford to buy, it means the vast majority can't afford to buy.

Here, as in other steel areas, the workers feel that the national negotiations must bring a sizeable wage increase. But on top of that they also demand putting the steel industry on a civilized basis with time and one-half for Saturday and double time for Sunday, a check on the incentive plans to halt speedup and modification of grievance procedure. They feel everyone of the 22 demands are essential to the industry.

Nearly all the locals here have adopted resolutions for FEPC clauses to be included in the contract, but it has not been brought into national negotiations. Meanwhile the Negro workers suffer the brunt of what's been happening throughout the area. But more about that tomorrow.

Peace Signers

(Continued from Page 2)

tioned the politics of any mother who had joined me in circulating the petition.

She took the pencil I offered her and replied with an apologetic note: "It's just that the papers warn you not to sign any Red propaganda. But of course I've read this and agree with all of it."

One stockily-built man in his thirties signed it and called his wife to sign. "But honey," she asked him, after glancing through the petition, "isn't Truman and the UN already doing what this petition says?"

"Hell, no!" he answered. "This says talk first and shoot last—they're doing the opposite!"

He was a World War II veteran, he told me, with a metal plate in his skull from injuries in Italy.

"Darn right they've got to start negotiating," he explained. "Look at this ceiling, almost falling on our heads," he went on. "Why should my landlord fix it, when he knows they won't be building more houses as long as they're piling up war production? I say let's get out of Korea!"

Our signers had a variety of explanations of why we were in what they all called "this mess," but they were agreed on one thing: "Korea was a mistake—the boys should be brought home now!"

It took us almost two hours to canvass the building.

This experience doesn't need a summing up—but I must mention its most important lesson for me: Never confuse the people with those who claim to be their spokesmen on TV or radio or in the press. In spite of all the preaching that war is enevitable, the people want life. And to them as to all of us—life means peace. A MOTHER.

Rev. Hall

(Continued From Page 3)

for the Communist Party at the McCarran board hearings in Washington.

A number of leaders from Ford Local 600 have been subpenaed, including the shop leaders of the tool and die makers battle to win a 28½ cents an hour wage okay from the Wage Stabilization Board. The board rejected the 28½-cent raise after its own panel recommended it. Some leaders from other local unions have been also subpenaed, its reported.

Briggs Local 212, UAW, a Reuther-led local, at its general council meeting yesterday, took a stand against the Un-American Committee and called on UAW president Walter Reuther to do something about the committee being here.

Reuthers' office has been telling newsmen all last week "a statement will be issued" on the Un-Americans.

So far no statement has been issued though the Hearst press has said Reuther had refused to cooperate with the committee.

Rev. Hill said today that "they endeavored to smear my sons but failed, so now they tackle me. What is un-American about me or my activities?

"It is daring in theses days to stand up and fight against discrimination, segregation, police brutality and injustice. I am being cited for endeavoring to make the teachings of Christ and democracy real to all.

"The House Un-American Committee should go first to Georgia where its chairman, Wood, comes from, and into Florida where the Moores were murdered and Jewish and Catholic sanctuaries destroyed.

"It is laughable when you think that I polled more votes in seeking to be elected to the City Council here, than Congressmen Wood polled to be elected Congressman in Georgia because of Georgia's disfranchisement of Negroes.

"I have nothing to fear . . . the real purpose of the Un-American Committee in Detroit is to smear those who have the courage to fight for democracy."

The Rev. Hill will be accompanied to the Federal Building, by a number of his fellow Baptist Ministers.

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 1)

dicted throughout the country under the Smith Act. Some are already undergoing trial. Sixteen face trial March 3 in New York."

While warning that "the rights of free speech, press and assembly, the very heart of the Bill of Rights, are in deadly peril today," the call points out that already powerful voices were beginning to speak out against the Smith Act.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black have termed the Smith Act unconstitutional. The CIO national convention has denounced the 1949 conviction of the 11 Communist leaders as well as the new prosecutions. Others who have called for the repeal of the Smith Act include Hugo Ernst, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL; secretary-treasurer Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO and president Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Workers as well as groups like the Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Civil Rights Congress.

NEWSAPAPERS

Newspapers among which are St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Madison Capitol Times, New York Post, Daily Compass, Daily Worker and the Catholic Worker, have denounced the Smith Act. Representative Adolph Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, has pledged himself to introduce a bill to repeal the Smith Act.

The sponsors stated that "a united movement is an immediate necessity" in order to defend the victims of the Smith Act. Such a movement requires taking no position on the political program of the defendants. It requires only a defense of their constitutional rights."

Conference registration fee is $2 including attendance at the public session. A $1 admission fee will be charged for the public session only. The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference Provisional Committee has headquarters at 401 Broadway, Room 2219, New York, CO 7-4936. Conference calls may be obtained at that address.

Subscriptions

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to hit their 15,000 goal by March 3 which is the scheduled end of the criculation drive.

Besides the Connecticut award given by the Daily Worker, the New York Freedom of the Press Committee awarded temporary possession of trophies to two areas. One went to the Queens-Nassau Freedom of the Press Committee, which had 1,633 subs in on Friday or 109 percent of its original goal of 1,500. It is leading New York's County organization and is shooting for 150 percent of its goal.

The second award was given to the Freedom of the Press Committee of the capitol district, centering on Schenectady and Albany, for leading the upstate areas with 115 subs out of a goal of 160. A Schenectady delegation attended the party and received the trophy.

The Queens-Nassau organization, in turn, presented a cup to the South Shore of Nassau County, whose readers have garnered 130 subs, or 142 percent of their original goal of 90.

The Bronx Freedom of the Press Committee awarded a trophy to the Parkside area in Northeast Bronx. With 205 subs in out of a goal of 200, it has done the top job of any community in that county. The award was received by a Negro worker who is heading the campaign in the predominantly white community.

The Manhattan Committee found it necessary to give two trophies because two areas have excelled equally. Readers in the Washington Heights-Inwood area with a goal of 300 already had 338, or 113 percent and was shooting for 400. The campaigners in the Chelsea-Lincoln Square area with the much higher goal of 600 had obtained 611.

Among the trade unions, the Freedom of the Press Committee of the Furriers Joint Board readers received temporary possession of the trophy offered by the Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom. They had 170 subs out of a goal of 200 thus far.

Besides Hymie Winters and the three Connecticut individual award winners, 12 other New Yorkers received copies of Aptheker's "Documentary History of the Negro People," ten of them for getting from 30 to 68 subs and two for sparking the campaign in Harlem. The awards were presented by Daily Worker Managing Editor Alan Max who was master of ceremonies.

From Chicago came 119 Worker and 12 Daily Worker subs over the weekend, bringing Illinois readers to over the 40 percent mark in their quest for 2,000 subs over-all. Readers in Springfield sent 10 subs for the Worker and five for the Daily Worker; Trenton came through with eight and three; while Lakewood, N. J., sent along 15 for the weekend paper and six for the Daily Worker.

Lakewood is the center of a farm area which now has more than 175 subs. It recently jacked up its original goal of 150 to 175.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN wants to share apartment or find girl willing to rent furnished apartment together. Write Box 757 c-o Daily Worker.

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG MAN, urgently needs 3 or 4 room apt. in Midtown Manhattan. Write Box 740, Daily Worker.

PROGRESSIVE man 38, single, vet, needs 1-2-room apt. or apt. to share—Lower Manhattan preferred. Box 354, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

ELNA SEWING MACHINES—Rated tops by Independent Consumer Research Org. Generous trade-in allowance. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

Country Home

20-ROOM Boarding House, convalescing home, or camp. Every room furnished. 5 miles from Honesdale, Pa. Garage for 5 cars, other buildings. 33 acres of land with one acre artificial pond. Inquire, Frank Reifenberger, Honesdale, Pa. Box 335.

SERVICES

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention, mornings 9-1. STuyvesant 9-7887.

SOFA $12, chairs $6 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AG 3-9496.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied customers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-[illegible]

JIM'S PICK'N' Pickup & Trucking Service. Small jobs, cheapest rates, dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 5-4218

Insurance

CARL. JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Mill End Goods

JUST ARRIVED!
IMPORTED NON-CRUSHABLE LINEN.....at $1.58 a yard
IMPORTED FANCY COTTONS .....at $1.00 a yard
Many other good buys
DORETTA TARMON
MILL END IMPORTS, Inc.
799 BROADWAY ROOM [illegible]
Entrance also 30 E. 11th Street
Open daily 'til 7 p. m. Wed. 'til 9 p. m.

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEvins 8-9165
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-[illegible]
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

A Warmongering, Anti-Semitic Book by a MacArthur Agent

SHANGHAI CONSPIRACY, by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby. Preface by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Dutton. N. Y. $3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

That the son of the Freiherr T. von Tscheppe-Weidenbach, born in Heidelberg, Germany, should have discarded his aristocratic name for that of Charles A. Willoughby, in itself does not and should not evoke censure. As Americans used to say more often than they do in the age of the witchhunt, it's a free country.

But it is, and should be, of interest to Americans that the son of the German Freiherr, now Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby of the U. S. Army and former chief of intelligentc of Gen. MacArthur, has written a book in which he flatly claims that for anyone to have worked as an anti-fascist against Japanese imperialism was a crime against the U. S. government.

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"Shanghai Conspiracy" is the book, and its very first words prove that this scion of the German ruling class considers anti-fascism the supreme crime. "A powerful ring of Soviet spies," he writes, "was uncovered in Japan just before Pearl Harbor."

Now the average American might assume that brave men and women, Japanese and non-Japanese alike, who did anything before (or after) Pearl Harbor to frustrate the war plans of Japanese fascism, were heroes who helped save American lives.

The same American might also recall that our own American Revolutionists, like the anti-fascist Resistance movements against Hitler, had to protect themselves by using aliases, codes, etc., to forestall capture and exposure—and that to call such people "spies" in the present usage of the word is a shabby distortion. Hitler called every anti-fascist a "spy," too.

But this is what Willoughby does, in what he (or some Trotzkyite ghost-writer) calls the story of the "spy ring" of Richard Sorge.

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The son of the Freiherr shows his admiration for the German Nazis by advising Americans to learn from their experience in police spying:

"Having just seized power," he writes, "the Nazi Party and the Gestapo had not yet acquired the efficiency and thorough national coverage thy were to develop later. Until 1941, when Berlin received a frantic inquiry from the Gestapo man in Tokyo, it never occurred to anyone to run a file check on Richard Sorge. . . .

"The lessons of this experience are obvious." (Our emphasis.)

America will one day blush for shame that such a book was published—its 'evidence' taken from the files of the Japanese fascist police. Underneath his "anti-Communist" routine, one finds evidence of the junior Freiherr's real bias. He goes out of his way to describe one person as a "German Jew," then calls him a "Soviet agent." There is no similar description of anyone as an "American Protestant" or "German Catholic."

Anti-Semitic tricks like that are the stock in trade of every dictator-lover. Willoughby also peddles a phony-sounding story about "one Negro (who) made two rounds carrying a sign which read 'We of the American-Jewish Congress protest the Foley Square persecution.'"

Now "American Jewish Congress" is never written the way Willoughby writes it, and anyone could be pardoned for suspecting that the story was manufactured in order to make chauvinist mock of both the Negro and Jewish people.

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This is the kind of filth which is to be found in "Shanghai Conspiracy." The book was published now both to justify the MacArthur and pro-fascist, pro-war line of Wall Street in Asia. It tries to delude people into believing that the Communists and others who took part in the anti-fascist underground in Japan before World War II were and are enemies of America.

Willoughby goes beyond that. He asserts that "a Communist sympathizer must be considered ipso facto a traitor."

And by his hysterical attack in this book on Langston Hughes, outstanding Negro people's poet, on such organizations as the Civil Rights Congress, and on Americans who oppose the MacArthur program for China, Willoughby makes clear that he wants a good part of the American people in concentration camps.

Hitler didn't put it any plainer.

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It would be impossible to mention all the people vilified in this cowardly volume. But most rotten and craven is Willoughby's smear of Agnes Smedley, the great woman journalist and friend of the Chinese people. Before Miss Smedley died, the Pentagon took the unprecedented step of retracting a document issued by MacArthur's men which called her a "spy." The Pentagon backed down when she threatened to sue.

But now that Miss Smedley is dead, Willoughby, the brave desk-top general devotes much of his book to slandering a woman who can't fight back.

Even elements of the pro-war press dealt hardly with this blowhard stooge for MacArthur, whose "intelligence" reports justified MacArthur's catastrophic drive on the Chinese border in the winter of 1950.

That Willoughby disaster cost many American lives. His "Shanghai Conspiracy" wants to sell the American people on an "anti-Communist" crusade which would cost us even more dearly.

A BALLAD TO CLAUDIA JONES

By LABEL NIBUR

There's a woman who walks this mighty land
With a queenly grace goes she
In her struggles she never stands alone
For look at her company

Harriet Tubman is at her side.
"Good cheer, Claudia," cries
she.
"The slavers also wanted my
head,
But our brave people still fought
free"

John Brown is with her
wherever she goes
And his voice rings clear as a
bell.
"I died to uphold the spirit of
equality.
Defend it till the freezing of
Hell"

And the martyred Nat Turner
is here with her too,
Staunch Nat with never a doubt.
"I staggered the slavers of my
day. Daughter,
Defeat yours and knock them
out"

CLAUDIA JONES

And gaunt and tall against the wall,
Denmark Vesey speaks out his mind.
"I defeated the cruel masters of my day. Daughter,
Finish off their modern kind"

Fred Douglass and Garrison are here with her too,
And the people of every land
Stand shoulder to shoulder with Claudia Jones.
She speaks ——— and they understand.

A Hack Blurb for Big Business

Alcoa, An American Enterprise. By Charles C. Carr. Rinehart. New York. $3.50.

Alcoa, An American Enterprise is an unabashed blurb for the huge monopoly, the Aluminum Company of America, better known as Alcoa.

The book was written by Charles C. Carr, veteran publicity man for the company. The book tries to make three points. One, that Alcoa is not a monopoly, because it has several minor league competitors that it is not a Mellon-controlled enterprise, since the Mellon interests held 'only' some 30-odd percent of the company's stock and that the development of Alcoa from a pioneering outfit into an industrial giant is proof positive that any poor young American boy can still make good in America and that free enterprise has it all over socialism.

If this is the kind of book that John Chamberlain, editor of Fortune, pleaded for when he called for literature to glorify the American businessman, he can have it. Mr. Carr's book, pedestrian in style as it is servile in spirit (Alcoa's boss is called a "genius" at least three times) is a reversion to the kind of "official," house-organ type of literature on business which has long since ceased to impress the mass of American working people.—R. F.

Peace in 1960 Is Theme of Jewish Youth Builder

"The Peaceful Year of 1960" is the theme of the February issue of the Jewish Youth Builder, progressive Jewish youth publication. Tracing the events of the next eight years which lead to a peaceful, secure and happy world, the Jewish Youth Builder offers its "Preview of the Peace We Want—and Shall Have"—a stinging rebuttal of Collier's war-inciting issue.

"Illegal," the story of the outlawing of discrimination; "Israel Revisited," observations and reflections of Israel eight years from now; "The 1960 Sports Scene" and the Time Table of Events, 1952-1960, are among the many stories and articles in this issue.

Jewish Youth Builder is published at 3544 Broadway.

Howard Selsam's Philosophy Book Issued in Polish

Copies of the Polish translation of What Is Philosophy by Howard Selsam have just been received from Warsaw, International Publishers announces. Polish makes the fifth language in which this widely-circulated book has been translated; the others are Hungarian, Spanish, Hindustani and Slovakian.

"On the Scoreboard" by Lester Rodney will be resumed tomorrow.

SOVIET PEOPLE GET A VIEW OF WHAT THEY'RE BUILDING

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

Soviet people like to see what they're doing and they also want to visualize what they are going to do. That's one reason for the big construction exhibition near the Moscow River across from Gorky Park.

The exhibition is well located—right in the mist of a huge housing development, the Frunze project, which will comprise a series of big apartment houses along the river. Several of these are finished and occupied, others, in construction. Men and women building trades workers wearing cotton padded jackets and trousers with telltale plaster and paint spots on them were coming from the various building sites to buy lunch at the stores in the ground floors of some of the new houses.

My guide waited a few minutes while a group of trade school boys started their tour of the exhibition. Then he selected a pointer and started with a room which depicts the big hydroelectric, canal, irrigation and tree shelter-belt projects. There were pictures, photo-montages, illuminated maps, diagrams showing the projects all together and then the individual works and their numerous subdivisions. These new power giants of the Volga Valley and all the others are being built in an incredibly short period of time—some five to seven years from the 1950 date of announcement.

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"THAT REQUIRES technique," the guide said gravely, "and there's another reason for this exhibition."

All the numerous pavilions, displays, sample materials, models and machines themselves serve a very practical purpose here. They illustrate and teach the best methods of working. Engineers, students, apprentices come through these halls to improve their know-how of building methods.

Emphasis is on mechanization and you see all sorts of new types of cranes, bulldozers, scrapers, dredges, excavators, multiple scoop conveyors in indoor pavilions as well as outdoors. There is a vast variety of stone, marble, brick, granite, asbestos, ceramic blocks, glass, porcelain, gypsum, plastic materials, tar paper, tile, metals, valuable stone from the Urals, the Caucases and elsewhere. You see bricks prepared in metal containers ready for laying with the least amount of effort, in the fastest time.

Any number of gadgets, from wheel barrows with detachable containers to intricate electric communications units for big projects, were devised by worker inventors and innovators. All over you see pictures of the most honored people in the Soviet Union, working men and women who help to make work easier and more productive and life better for all.

Construction is planned, as is all economic activity, under socialism. There's a photo display of old Moscow before the revolution which shows the opposite. Right smack in the center of town there was an enclosed plot owned by a capitalist. He refused to sell and the streets had to curve around his plot.

You get a sense of history as well as a picture of the future at the exhibition. There's a room where the guide presses a button and a series of large illustrated colored panels unfold before you, one changes into the next. The first shows the storming of the winter palace in 1917. The second is a civil war shot featuring Chapayev. The third shows the start of industrialization, the building of the Dnieper Dam and power plant under the first five year plan. In the fourth you see another child of the first five year plan, the Stalingrad tractor plant.

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THE FIFTH is a picture of the new Moscow built in the latter thirties. It's Okhotny Ryad or Hunters Row where many small shops and stalls were replaced by two huge buildings, Hotel Moskva and the Council of Ministers building. The sixth depicts the last war, the rout of the Germans before Moscow. Seven is a factory scene in war time—tanks were coming off the line. The eighth recreates the battle of Stalingrad, the ninth the storming of Berlin. Eleven illustrates the May 9, 1945 victory salute. In number twelve it's reconstruction again as the plan calls for over 5,000 new or reconstructed factories during the first post-war five year period. It was surpassed, 6,000 were built. The last panel shows that 120,000,000 square meters of living quarters were built under the post-war five year plan.

In another room an immense map shows how Moscow has been reconstructed and then outlines the tremendous expansion planned for a 20-25 year period ahead. You press a button and electric lines on the map show old city boundaries; another buton and the present outskirts flash before you; still another and you see the future; and then electric lines show the growth of the subway system; other lights point up the endless housing projects.

Last year 7,910,000 square feet of living space were made available for occupancy in Moscow; this year it will be even more. . . . As it is the All-Union building exhibition has a hard time keeping up and ahead of actual construction in a socialist society.

Prof. Bars News Ex-Student Got Stalin Prize

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—A "rock-ribbed Repub'can" professor at Northwestern University was accused in a letter to the student Daily Northwestern here of having "tried to prevent publication" of a story reporting that one of his ex-assistants had accepted a Stalin peace prize.

The prize-winner is Ikuo Oyama, now a member of the Japanese Parliament and professor of political science at Waseda University, Tokyo. From 1932 to 1947 he worked at Northwestern, having fled Japan when he was threatened with assassination by the militarists because, as head of a socialist political organization, he opposed the fascist invasion of Manchuria.

The Daily Northwestern carried on Jan. 30 the story that Prof. Oyama had accepted the $25,000 Stalin peace prize and would seek a visa to go to Moscow to receive it.

On Jan. 31 a letter came from Rick Du Brow to the unnamed Northwestern professor who sought to suppress the story:

"You felt that such a story would reflect poorly on Northwestern, and, obviously, on yourself. More obvious was your fear of the Communist taint.

"Your fear of association is what frightened me, professor. It was a panic born of 'guilt by association'—that most vicious of all McCarthy hysteria techniques. And seeing a man of your stature buckle to it hurt, shocked and disillusioned me."

4 Jailed in Penna. Frameup Of Pickets Win New Trial

By ART SHIELDS

Members of New York's District 65, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, got good news from Pittsburgh yesterday. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has just taken the coming retrial of three Negro and white "65" pickets and a sympathizer, "Doc" Harry Truitt, from the gangster-ridden courts of Westmoreland County, where they had been sentenced to a total of 15 years imprisonment.

The new trial will be held in Cambria County, a mining community, where the men are expected to have a better chance.

Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the notorious witchhunter, voted against the change of venue. The other six judges unanimously agreed that the four men could not get a fair trial in Westmoreland County.

The Supreme Court had denounced the unfairness of the pickets' first trial two months ago when it reversed the men's conviction.

COURT HITS CVETIC

The high court hit hardest at the testimony of the labor spy, Matt Cvetic, who had asserted that one of the defendants was close to the Communist Party. The Supreme Court replied that "Communism" had nothing to do with charges of "aggravated assault and battery" and "affray."

The men were arrested for the purpose of breaking "65's" picket line in front of a store in New Kensington, the aluminum manufacturing city, which lies in Westmoreland County.

The arrests followed an attack on the picket line by several hoodlums. Robert Smith, a former seaman, who was the only picket on the line at the time, ran into a dental laboratory run by "Doc" Truitt, a friend.

Smith was later charged with "affray," and sentenced to 1½ to 3 years imprisonment. The police raided Truitt's place without a warrant and arrested him and Lester Peay and John Allen, two "65" pickets. The three men were given four years apiece.

The trial—at the county seat in Greensburg, Pa—had a crude kangaroo, Ku Kluish quality.

"Loughran, the assistant D. A. kept waiting us with the worst kind of racist propaganda," said Lester Peay, a young Negro worker, one of the framed pickets, on a visit to New York.

Peay continued: "Loughran kept asking Allen and myself questions like this: 'What right did you have to be in a white man's house? And he asked Truitt if he was a member of 'the Caucasian race.'"

Westmoreland County politics are controlled by the Mellon family's Aluminum Co. of America and by several big coal companies and a group of rich gamblers and prostitution magnates.

And the Westmoreland County courts have been repeatedly denounced by the local Protestant clergymen's alliance as tools of the racketeers.

The United Commission on Social Action, set up by these clergymen, is now demanding the removal of Judge John M. O'Connell, who sentenced Peay, Allen, Smith and Truitt.

This judge is one of the officials, who "permitted organized vice and crime to take over our county," said the Rev. Allen J. Hewes of the city of Monessen, who is chairman of the commission.

The clergymen are also asking the immediate ousting of District Attorney Alexander Sculco, the boss of Prosecutor Loughran.

The D. A. was described by Rev. Hewes as—

". . . . a District Attorney, who brazenly controls prostitution, pandering and gambling, who retains in office a chief of detectives with an evil sex record, and who consorts openly with criminals of national reputation."

TRINITY CHURCH MEETING ASSAILS GENOCIDAL ACTS

More than 350 people, at a meeting yesterday celebrating Negro History Week at Trinity Church in Broklyn, of which Rev. William Howard Melish is minister, adopted a resolution condemning the stand taken by the leading Presidential candidates on the Negro people's rights.

The resolution, copies of which were sent to President Truman, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Robert Taft and Sen. Estes Kefauver, called for specific and detailed pledges that these candidates would "attempt to remedy the injustices against the Negro people, and take whatever steps are necessary to grant them their full rights as citizens."

The meeting condemned the growing outrages against the Negro people, and called on the Governor of Florida to take "prompt and vigorous action" against the murderers of William Shepherd and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore and to grant a full pardon to Walter Lee Irvin.

The resolution declared that such outrages in Florida "constitute acts of genocide."

Judge Hubert Delany, the main speaker, attacked the Smith and McCarran Acts, and declared that they endangered the liberties of all people.

Demand Bill of Particulars Against Suspended Teachers

The Teachers Union made public today the request for particulars concerning the charges against eight teachers suspended by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen on Jan. 31, submitted to Board of Education members Arthur Levitt and the Rev. John M. Coleman, trial examiners, and the corporation counsel by Witt & Cammer (Nathan Witt and Harold I. Cammer), attorneys for six of the eight teachers. Milton I. Friedman, counsel for Miss Dorothy Bloch, one of the eight suspended teachers, associated himself with the request.

The lawyers asked for specifications relating to the status of Saul Moskoff, assistant corporation counsel: whether he is an employe of the Board of Education; if so, the circumstances of his appointment, and, if not, the nature of his authoriation and authority; whether he is acting for the Superintendent in an administrative capacity or as legal counsel.

Point 2 in the request for particulars asks the Trial Examiners to state the statutory authority for the investigation and to indicate whether the investigation of the teachers arose out of any acts or conduct in the performance of their professional duties. The lawyers asked for particulars as to whether the charges resulted from accusations made by informers, anonymous letters, "police agents and the like;" whether any effort was made to check the authenticity of any such information which may have been supplied from such sources.

Counsel for the teachers requested, further, whether the Superintendent received any information from supervisors, pupils or parents of the pupils reflecting upon any of the teachers' "conduct, character, fitness or loyalty."

The Corporation Counsel was asked to furnish a transcript of the interviews and to specify what questions were put to the teachers relating to their "conduct' character, fitness and loyalty," and what questions of that nature they evaded or refused to answer.

TENANTS' LOBBY IN ALBANY TOMORROW

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

There are enough bills in the New York State Legislature to end discrimination in housing, and a Tenants Lobby tomorrow (Tuesday) will demand that one of the bills be passed. The delegation, sponsored by the Manhattan Tenants Councils, will go to Albany by charter busses leaving the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 34th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves. at 6:30 a.m. They will return the same evening.

At least 10 bills in the Assembly and Senate for prohibiting of bias in housing are bottled up in committees controlled by the GOP.

Bill No. 750, introduced by Assemblyman Joseph Pinckney of Harlem, provides for amending of the state civil rights laws to say, "The opportunity to purchase and to lease real property without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right."

Senate Bill 1071, introduced by Sen. Fred G. Moritt of Manhattan, includes the provision, "to rent, occupy, lease, purchase, convey or transfer real property without discrimination . . . is a civil right." A companion bill, 1067, would prohibit bias on any state-aided project, and bar any inquiry by landlords of the origin of applicants for housing. It also calls for "triple" damages to housing bias victims.

Other bills have been introduced by Assemblyman Francis X. McGowan, Hulan Jack, Orest V. Maresca and Louis Peck.

Miss Estelle Quinn, of the Councils, declared that the Lobby will also oppose any rent increase, and demand an investigation of the State Rent Commission.

"Under the administration of Commissioner McGoldrick, rents are being rapidly decontrolled," Miss Quinn charged.

The Councils declared that they support the bill proposed by the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, which would set up a commission to investigate bias in housing. They will also press for legislation providing penalties against offending landlords, they stated.

CAMPBELL LOCAL DEMANDS ACTION ON FLORIDA TERROR

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 24.—The executive board of Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, speaking for 5,000 workers in Campbell's Soup demanded the arrest of Florida Sheriff McCall and a congressional investigation of the killings of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and Samuel Shephedr.

McCall was the sheriff who killed Shepherd and left Walter Lee Irvin for dead as he was transporting the two to a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court. The bombing of the Moore home followed shortly afterward as the head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was actively campaigning for the arrest of McCall.

Local 80's resolution is addressed to New Jersey's members of Congress by way of Rep. Charles A. Wolverton of Merchantsville. The resolution notes that the would-be murderer of Irvin is "still the sheriff of Lake County."

The resolution adds that the Governor of Florida did "not lift a finger toward effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

The resolution printed in the local's bulletin is signed by Benjamin Butler, president of the local and a Negro leader in the labor movement here.

The Union Bulletin also carries a cartoon that links racist bomb-throwers to redbaiting. It shows a placard bearing the slogan "Equality for Negro Citizens" in front of a house. Near the house two Klansmen are shown donning their hoods. One says "Dirty Reds." The other replies "Maybe they should be sent where they can appreciate our democratic freedoms." Saying this they set off the bomb and blow up the house.

Labor Party Asks Congress Kill UMT Bill

Former Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, made public yesterday a letter sent to every member of Congress, urging them to vote against the proposal to establish universal military training (UMT).

The House is scheduled to vote on the UMT bill Tuesday.

The ALP letter said:

"As the American Labor Party declared in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, the best defense of America is peace with all the world—not the stockpiling of armaments, not the establishment of universal military training.

"Instead of UMT, the American Labor Party respectfully urges that you speak out for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. To date, 105,000 precious American lives have already been needlessly sacrificed.

"Your duty is clear and urgent—to vote against UMT."

Ford Local

(Continued From Page 3)

un-American?

• "Is it because we have demanded $200 monthly pensions NOW for our retired members? Is that un-American?

• "Is it because we have demanded that the Ford Motor Co. pay the complete cost of the insurance plan that now covers our members? Is that un-American?

• "Can it be because we have haled the Ford Motor Co. into court to make them answer to our suit to stop any further decentralization of the Rouge plant in order to protect the present and future job security of our membership? Is that un-American?

• "Are we being attacked by the Un-American Activities Committee because we have had the courage to take an outspoken position in favor of a peacetime economy and of an era of peacetime bargaining wherein we can obtain for our membership all those economic benefits that they are so justly entitled to? Is that un-American?

"The Un-American Committee," warned the statement which was carried in big type on page one of Ford Facts, Local 600 newspaper, "will find that Local 600 is united behind the common purpose of promoting a program enunciated by the officers of Local 600 and ratified by the membership at large."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"OUR COMMUNITY CELEBRATES Negro History Month" in unity—speakers—Claudia Jones, Jesus Colon, Richard Moore, Ben Atkins—Veterans all. 469 W. 148th St., Monday, Feb. 25 at 8 p.m.

SMITH ACT FIGHTERS speak Feb. 25. Louis Weinstock and Al Lannon speak at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. 8 p.m. Public invited. Admission free. Auspices Union ofYugoslav Americans.

Coming

"DANCE TOWARD BRIGHT TOMORROW," and the freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala affair on March 1st at the Penhouse, 13 Astor Place—music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets in advance $1.00, at the door $1.25 (tax incl.) Available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops and Labor Youth League Headquarters 799 Broadway.

MARCH 15 — Brotherhood Celebration. Cultural presentations also Dancing. Mombo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door $1. Sponsored by Young Progressive of America. New York State.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

SAT. MARCH 8

8:30 P. M.

Watch this space for exciting details

CHURCHILL TO FACE QUERIES TOMORROW ON ASIA POLICY

LONDON, Feb. 24, — Prime Minister Winston Churchill will face Labor Party critics in the House of Commons Tuesday to answer a motion of personal censure against him for his speech to the United States Congress last month.

Former Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison formally will move the Labor motion Tuesday, regretting that Churchill did not give "adequate" expression in the United States to Britain's opposition to extending the Korean War and Britain's policy of recognizing People's China.

Mrs. John Pittman's Father Dies

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The editors and staff of the Daily Worker extend their heartfelt condolences to Margrit and John Pittman upon the death of Margrit Pittman's father.

First American Recording

CONCERTO in B Major, by Tatiana Nikolayeva, — young Soviet composer-Pianist, USSR State Symphony, K. Kondrashin, Conductor, T. Nikolayeva, Piano.

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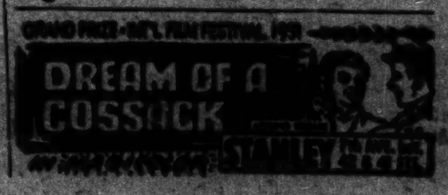

Lisbon Blueprint for Nazi Army Perils USA--People Should Spike It

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

(8 Pages) ★ Price 10 Cents
Vol. XXIX, No. 40 New York, Monday, February 25, 1952

Call New York Conference To Aid Smith Act Victims

A call to a Citizens Emergency Defense Conference for the purpose of organizing "a movement dedicated to the defense of the men and women now being prosecuted under the Smith Act, and the consideratiton of the problems created by a new Alien and Sedition period" was issued today by a distinguished group of initiating sponsors.

Sponsors include I. F. Stone, columnist, N. Y. Daily Compass; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, prof. emeritus, New York University; Rev. Herminio L. Perez, First Spanish Presbyterian Church, New York; James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, national chairman, Sojorners for Truth and Justice.

Also Arthur Miller, playwright; Dr. Alphaeus W. Hunton, secretary, Council on African Affairs; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Albert Pezzati, executive board, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; John T. McManus, managing editor, National Guardian; Clifford T. McAvoy, New York legislative director, United Electrical Union and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of Virgin Islands.

SET FOR MARCH 16

The conference is scheduled for March 16, at 1 p.m. at the City Center, 135 West 55th St. A public session starting at 7:30 p.m. will hear and act upon reports from the afternoon conference.

The call is addressed to "all supporters of the Bill of Rights, all labor unions, all religious, fraternal, professional and civic organizations" and notes that "today 51 men and women stand in-

(Continued on Page 6)

CONNECTICUT, QUEENS, CHELSEA TOP SUB GOAL

Two champs agreed from the Manhattan Plaza platform Friday night that it was a cinch to get subscriptions for the Worker nowadays.

One of them, a tall, youthful looking Connecticut veteran of half a century in the labor movement, told several hundred ace sub-getters at the Daily Worker party and dance that he and two other campaigners in industrial Bridgeport got an almost 100 percent response from workers they have visited for subs.

"They were all glad of a chance to get the paper," he declared. "We have had no problem in spreading it."

The Bridgeport trio has so far collected 90 subs. Their original goal was 80, but they now figure to do well over 100. Spurred by their leadership, Connecticut was the first to hit its goal in the Worker's national circulation campaign. Readers in that state set themselves the job of getting 200 subs to the Worker and 60 for the Daily Worker. They now have 216 Worker and 64 Daily Worker subs, and have jacked up their over-all goal to 400.

The half-century labor vet was down to receive permanent possession of the Daily Worker's John Gates Trophy in behalf of the readers in his state for being the first to complete their goal.

He also received three autographed copies of Herbert Aptheker's "Documentary History of the Negro People," awarded to the three campaigners who got the 90 subs.

Guests at the Daily Worker party also heard briefly from the almost legendary Hymie Winters of Brooklyn's Bath Beach, who now has 172 subs out of a personal goal of 200. Winters, too, said that people everywhere will get subs to the paper.

He maintained though that not enough supporters of the paper are active in reaching the people.

Yesterday, many hundreds of the supporters were out getting subs in New York and elsewhere in a big push before the final week of the campaign. Results were not available as the Daily Worker went to press. New Yorkers hoped to be able to reach a total of 13,000 by nightfall. This would put them in a good posi-

(Continued on Page 6)

Pittsburgh Steel Workers Struggle Against Speedup

By DAVID BENSON

(First of a Series)

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24. — It takes only a few hours for the visitor to this center of steel to learn that the surface appearance of great industrial activity is indeed a deceptive one. From Pittsburgh across the steel-poisoned Monongahela River, down through Homestead, Rankin, Braddock, Duquesne, McKeesport, Clairton, there are the sights and sounds that go with high - level steel production. Thousands of workers enter and leave the mill gates at the change of turns.

But it is when you speak to these workers that the reality shatters the appearance. The busy furnaces are only the smaller part of the story of Pittsburgh today. The big story is the fight of the workers against the effects of an armaments economy that makes them work harder and faster but leaves them economically worse off while the corporations hit new profit records.

That is the story behind the stoppages in Aliquippa, Ambridge, Clairton. That's what lies behind the increased militancy of the rank and file. The stoppage of 12,000 men three weeks ago at Jones and Laughlin in Aliquippa is an example of what the workers face these days. At J&L, the company, with approval of national union leaders, instituted a new "incentive" plan.

The plan was based largely on the fact that new machinery is being installed throughout steel (with government help in the form of allowance for tax deductions). High norms of production are instituted for the new equipment. The workers at J&L were supposed to get bonus rates as soon as production reached 74 percent of "capacity," with the bonus rate going up to 35 percent when production reached 100 percent.

SPEEDUP RUSE

But in short time the men found that it was all they could do to turn out even 74 percent. So the men began to keep production at minimum levels and all the company howls that the workers were interfering with the war effort were of no avail.

The firm sought to retaliate by locking out the workers in the rails division and threatened disciplinary action against nine men. The workers answered with a walkout of all 12,000 at Aliquippa. They're back now—and so are the nine men whom the company sought to victimize.

An old-timer at U. S. Steel's Homestead plant told this reporter that what happened at J&L could take place at any mill in the valley, for the basic grievances are

(Continued on Page 6)

An Editorial

THE NAME OF LISBON will join that of Munich as the symbol of unspeakable betrayal of nations, cold-blooded plotting for war.

Let no American be deceived by what is being cooked up in the witches brew at Lisbon, where all the fancy names of "European Army" and "defense against aggression" are being so cynically strewn about.

What is being cooked up is war.

War against the working class movements of France, Italy, Britain; war against the people of Germany who refuse to accept the old Hitler forces as their revived leaders; war against the anti-fascist people of Spain; and, finally, war against the great and peaceful peoples of the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies who ask for nothing but to live in peace, building their socialist happiness and prosperity.

Out of the smelly fog of propaganda issuing in thick clouds from the Lisbon diplomatic kitchens where the Chamberlain of 1952—Secretary of State Acheson—glows "with quiet pride" at his evil scheme for a new pro-war Axis, one thing comes through with brutal clarity.

The Truman-Acheson-Dulles leadership is staking the future of the U. S. A. and of the "free world" on the complete re-arming of a fascist Germany, on the complete restoration of the world's most notorious killers of liberty, democracy and peace—the German imperialists and the German General Staff. This can only mean a push to fascism at home, as we see.

• • •

THE WASHINGTON LEADERSHIP is spitting in the face of the American majority which wants a Truman-Stalin meeting to negotiate a world East-West settlement around the table. It is spitting in the faces of the vast majority of the peoples of West Europe—including the people of West Germany—who dread the idea of a new German militarism let loose again. The Truman-Acheson-Dulles blueprint mocks at the FDR heritage of American-Soviet peace and trade. It mocks at the idea of any letdown in the arms race, and rushes fanatically, recklessly into the path of a war alliance with the unregenerate German imperialists seeking their revenge.

The Chamberlain Munich deal with the Nazis—which cost humanity 20,000,000 lives—was child's play compared with this new Munich being engineered by Acheson, Truman and Eisenhower, with the tacit support of the GOP leadership, Taft and Hoover, despite the latter's criticism over tactics.

• • •

AND YET THE NEW MUNICH can be made to meet an even greater fiasco than the ill-fated Munich of 1938 when the imperialists of the West hired Hitler as their gangster to crush socialism in Europe and the USSR. 1952 is not 1938.

There are some who, seeing clearly the creaking weaknesses, the contradictions and the internal rottenness of this patched-up new Munich of Acheson and Eisenhower feel that "the cold war is collapsing." They minimize the ability of the warmongers to unleash war.

True enough, there are enormous contradictions in this crazy machine for war. But these contradictions alone will not and cannot stop the war maniacs from carrying fire and atomic murder to all of Europe and the world.

The greeds of the French and German imperialists clash, and will clash more and more. The antagonisms and the haggling between the DeGaulles, the Adenauers, the Francos, and the gang of quislings selling humanity and their nation to the Dollar Dictatorship are all bound to increase in intensity. Especially as the resistance of the people to war is bound to grow in unity and in action.

But the contradictions among the robbers will not prevent an enraged and war-hungry Wall Street militarism from taking to ever more desperate acts of crime, of provocation and of World War itself. Anyone who believes that the war-hungry billionaires in Wall Street and Washington will be halted from their premeditated crime of a world war by anything less than a world peace movement, forcing peace down their throats is badly deceiving himself and his country.

• • •

THE NEW MEN OF MUNICH think nothing of announcing a new $300,000,000,000 arms burden for poverty-stricken Europe. They think nothing of demanding new cannon fodder from the war-hating peoples of France, Italy, Germany, etc. They promise France a "controlled Germany"; they promise Germany a free hand, in order to bully and deceive the world. But it is to a fascist Germany that they look as their salvation—forgetting that a fascist Germany, hired to attack France, Italy, no less than socialism in the east, can have plans of its own.

The men of the new Munich forget as these scoundrels always forget—the common people, the new and invincible peace camp headed by the Soviet Union. Peoples China, the Peoples Democracies and the upsurging colonial revolution in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The new Munichmen can and will be defeated—but they still have it in their power to devastate the earth, to destroy the ancient cities and culture of Europe, to massacre millions of human beings, and to bring atomic horror to our own cities and streets if they are not stopped in their tracks by the American people. The pro-fascist, war-hungry leadership in Washington will have great difficulty in kidnaping the peoples of Europe for their mercenary, anti-national, gangster armies. But unless we Americans act to halt their crimes, the war-makers can plunge

(Continued on Page 6)

A Mother Writes:

Many Want Peace, Sign for Big 5 Pact

CHICAGO.

To the Editor:

Last Sunday was my first time out with the petition for a 5-Power Peace Pact, and I feel moved to share that experience with "Worker" readers in the hope that it will help to pitch in on this No. 1 project for all peace-loving Americans.

Let me admit at the start that I was nervous about taking the petition out—that I had put it off for several weeks, with one good excuse or another. But as the hearings on Universal Military Training got under way, and smug radio commentators and news columnists began telling me that Congress would have to take eight years from the lives of my two sons for military training in order to "prepare" them for the future—staying home with my "nerves" became unbearable.

"The worst that can happen," I consoled myself, "is that doors will be slammed in your face—but surely some will listen—what have you got to lose?"

Nevertheless, when I tried to pursuade the boys to watch TV while I went petitioning, the boys balked.

"We helped you with price control, and election petitions, and FEPC—so why not with peace?" The older one demanded. "We're going too!" He decided—as his younger brother announced: "I'll carry the petitions!"

They were vindicated a moment after we had knocked on our first door. It was a 36-apartment building in Drexel Boulevard, occupied the listings downstairs disclosed, by an international cross-section of Mahoneys, Greenbergs, Fannelis, Andersons. . . .

The woman who came to the door invited us in after I told her our mission. "I see you have two good reasons for doing this," she smiled at the boys. "I've got a son too."

She nodded in the direction of a tall young man absorbed in a thick book at a desk in the living room. "He's studying for his Master's degree — in Engineering." There was pride in her voice.

She scanned the petition carefully, then asked: "Do you think this will help?"

Before I could answer she continued: "I've been staying awake nights worrying what will happen to my boy when his deferment for college work is over. It's bad enough that my pay has shrunk so on account of the taxes that he almost couludn't afford to finish his studies—but when I wonder what good is struggling to keep him in school, if it's all going to end up with him a soldier instead of an peace?"

She looked at the petition again and said: "What good will this do—can we trust the Russians to keep peace??"

I was tempted then to talk to her about the news she could not have read in her daily paper—how millions of around the world, in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, were adding their signatures to an appeal like this, how it was up to us Americans to convince our government that we demand it sit down in good faith with the leaders of those other millions, how the will of the people could triumph over the most war-mad rulers—witness the effect of the Stockholm Appeal campaign. . . .

But the thought of 35 more doorbells to ring stopped me. Instead I answered: "Parents like us all over the world must feel the way we do. This petition means that we won't take the word of anyone who predicts that the Russians or any particular country won't cooperate. It tells our government to work for peace, by negotiating with the other powers. Let us, the people, then judge from these talks which nation is sincere. Meanwhile, the sooner they start negotiating the sooner our boys will stop dying in Korea."

She signed the petition and handed it to her son, who had been listening. He signed it quickly with a terse: "Here's hoping it works!"

I rang the bells that followed with a surer ring. About a third of the families were out. Altogether, of some 23 who answered the bell, 25, including more than one in some families, signed.

One tired-looking, middle-aged man answered nervously: "It won't do any good, we've got to have a war!" But his wife took the petition from my hand as he spoke, and quietly signed it.

An elderly woman commented: "I certainly agree with everything written here—but I never signed anything." These were the only two refusals we encountered.

For the rest, I did more listening than talking. Several times I was asked: "This isn't a Communist petition, is it?" At first I explained that I was one of a group of South Side mothers who were circulating this petition—that other groups were circulating similar ones. The questioner was satisfied with the answer, and signed.

But I wasn't satisfied with my explanation. The next time someone asked: "Is this a Communist petition?" I asked in turn: "If you have read this petition and agree with it, do you care if Communists agree with it, too? Or do you believe that Communists are the only people who sponsor peace petitions?" I told her I had not ques-

(Continued on Page 6)

Short of Drivers, But Capital Transit Lines Remain Jimcrow

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capital Transit Co., which has the exclusive franchise to operate buses and street cars in this city, complains of a shortage of operators, but persists in its refusal to hire Negroes.

According to a survey in the Washington Post, the company claims a shortage of 64 to 166 operators a month. Officials contend this is the reason why Washington citizens must stand freezing and waiting on street corners in cold and windy weather.

A chart published by the Post showed graphically the number of drivers needed. Nevertheless, said the Post, "one labor source which CTC has decided not to tap is the Negro population of the area."

Capital Transit Co. is owned in the main by Louis E. Wolfson and members of his family. The Kefauver crime investigations revealed that Wolfson contributed "in excess of $150,000" to the election campaign fund of Florida Gov. Fuller Warren. Joint contributors included race track operators, whose gangster connections had attracted the committee's attention.

More recently Wolfson's financial manipulations have been brought to the attention of the Securities Exchange Commission. In December, Wolfson suddenly increased his already large holdings of Capital Transit stock. He bought 4,000 common shares for himself and made gifts of 1,000 shares. Further, he bought 3,000 shares for his children and a company in which he has an interest purchased 600 shares.

Then, on Jan. 2, Capital Transit's board, of which Wolfson is chairman, declared an unprecedented extra dividend of $2.50 a share. Exploiting what was obviously inside information, Wolfson and his family and friends picked up a cool $21,200.

Under SEC regulations, stockholders may sue officers who utilize inside information to cash in at their expense.

Capital Transit's jimcrow hiring policies constituted a national scandal during World War II. In its final report, dated June 28, 1946, the retiring Fair Employment Practice Committee caustically discussed CTC's record.

Although CTC blamed the street car railwaymen's union for its persistent refusal to hire Negroes, FEPC said that "it never conducted a real educational program among white workers nor made any thoroughgoing effort to accomplish employment of Negro platform personnel."

In 1945, FEPC held a public hearing on CTC's jimcrow policies. Finally FEPC prepared an order directing CTC to end its jimcrow policies, but Harry Truman, who had become President, canceled the order.

In protest, the late Charles H. Houston, Negro attorney and member of FEPC, quit FEPC with a blistering letter to the White House.

The issue has not been the subject of much attention during the past two or three years, but there are indications that it may soon again be in the spotlight. It is a matter of shame that in the national capital Negroes are forbidden to operate the street cars and buses which clang and chug between the White House, the State Department, the Senate and the House, institutions sworn to uphold the Constitution.

Colorade 'Labor Advocate' Urges Campaign for Supreme Court Justice Douglas as President

—DOUGLAS

DENVER, Feb. 24.—The Colorado Labor Advocate, organ of 59 affiliates, in a recent editorial urged a continued campaign to get Justice William O. Douglas to run for President.

The editorial, entitled, "He'll Keep on Talking," follows:

"A magazine that has been one of the country's leading liberal voices for 87 years has taken a stand strikingly similar to that of the Labor Advocate in coming to the support of Justice William O. Douglas for President.

"In an editorial in its Jan. 26 issue, The Nation, 'America's leading liberal weekly since 1865,' says that if enough people showed that they wanted him, 'Justice Douglas could be induced to make himself available as a candidate for the Presidency.'

"In our Jan. 17 editorial, after Justice Douglas had declared that he would not accept the Presidential or Vice-Presidential nomination, the Labor Advocate said: If Justice Douglas 'were convinced that a substantial segment of the people demanded his candidacy, would be satisfied with no one else, he could not in good conscience repudiate them. He would feel it his duty as an American to reconsider his withdrawal.'

"The Nation goes on to suggest that people who feel that Douglas is the logical liberal candidate 'should resolutely reject the myths of his unavailability and start talking about him.'

"That is exactly what we have done and intend to go on doing."

I. F. STONE'S "RADICAL" LINE FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE

By GEORGE MORRIS

COMPASS COLUMNIST I. F. Stone, writing in the Feb. 17 issue of the paper, says the time has come for a "radical reexamination" of the "Negro problem" and he sets forth some of his own thoughts. Like many of us, Stone is shocked and sickened by the Florida murders and lynch rule in general.

In one respect, Stone shows basic progress compared with most other liberal writers. He writes, "The Negro needs to think of himself for what he is—a separate nation," or as a "nation within a nation." As is well known," the Marxists of America have for a quarter century viewed Negro liberation as basically a struggle for national self-determination. They have often been attacked for that position even by some well-meaning persons.

•

AS WE READ on through Stone's article, however, we are shocked by his conclusions. In this column I want to deal with certain aspects of Stone's articles, especially as they relate to the role of the labor movement. Some of my colleagues will deal with other questions in Stone's piece.

Stone's article is well summarized in its title:

"Who'll Free the Negroes? They Must Do It Themselves."

The Negroes are "a people apart," writes Stone, and he advises them to stay apart. He sees the whites of America as virtually a solid bloc of white supremacists. Within this context, he writes, "to look for any kind of mass white support for the Negro's struggle for full emancipation is a waste of time." Nor does he see any distinction on attitude to the Negro people within the white population—no class division. He writes:

"White men in labor unions are on the whole no less ready to keep him (the Negro) in a subordinate position than are white employers. To look to the labor movement for mass action in this situation is impotent day-dreaming."

Putting the blame for oppression of the Negro people upon the white population as a whole, Stone adds that to think otherwise is "democratic mythology and ideological drivel."

He advises the Negro people to organize themselves somewhat along the lines of the Jewish Agency in Palestine before the independent state of Israel was established, and to follow the methods of the Irgun—reply terror with counter-terror.

STONE ignores some of the most obvious realities.

It is not "ideological drivel" and "day-dreaming" to point out that in contrast to the discouraging picture a few short years ago, there are today a million Negroes in the trade unions, and that in certain sections they have become recognized as the most active force; that most CIO unions and some AFL have at least Fair Employment Practices Committees and consider the fight for Negro rights (at least in some respects) as a "union matter"; that both the AFL and CIO are allied with other Negro and white organizations for a federal FEPC; that the labor movement as a whole is showing a greater interest in lynch-rule cases, as shown in the reaction to the Florida killings; and there is even some, although very slow, progress on upgrading of Negroes or entrance into hitherto all-white fields of employment.

We, who have been most critical of many unions and leaders for slowness on the Negro rights front, are the last to be satisfied with the rate of the progress or to close our eyes to the situation today. But to ignore the change that has occurred is not to see the results of the struggle in which we progressives have had a most active role and it is, of course, not to profit by the experience through which changes have been brought about. Stone closes his eyes to all that.

STONE'S basic mistake is his failure to recognize class division in America. He fails to see that fundamentally the oppression of the Negro people stems from capitalist exploitation, especially in its present-day monopolist-imperialist stage. At the bottom of this continuance of white-supremacy and lynch terror is the fact that it is a source of super-profits for the monopolists and bankers, the real gainers from the colonial-like double-exploitation of the Negro workers.

From that basic mistake flows Stone's failure to recognize that the white workers, despite the well-known white-supremacy influences among them and the labor movement, despite its well-known slowness to break the jimcrow practices and traditions, are basically moving in a positive direction, away from the line of the monopolists and their southern bloodbrothers.

It is equally unpardonable for Stone to close his eyes to the role of the left-progressives in the labor movement in arousing the interest and activity of the labor movement in the Negro liberation movement.

As is well established historically, that left-progressive influ-

(Continued on Page 4)

A Warmongering, Anti-Semitic Book by a MacArthur Agent

SHANGHAI CONSPIRACY, by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby. Preface by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Dutton. N. Y. $3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

That the son of the Freiherr T. von Tscheppe-Weidenbach, born in Heidelberg, Germany, should have discarded his aristocratic name for that of Charles A. Willoughby, in itself does not and should not evoke censure. As Americans used to say more often than they do in the age of the witchhunt, it's a free country.

But it is, and should be, of interest to Americans that the son of the German Freiherr, now Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby of the U. S. Army and former chief of intelligence of Gen. MacArthur, has written a book in which he flatly claims that for anyone to have worked as an anti-fascist against Japanese imperialism was a crime against the U. S. government.

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"Shanghai Conspiracy" is the book, and its very first words prove that this scion of the German ruling class considers anti-fascism the supreme crime. "A powerful ring of Soviet spies," he writes, "was uncovered in Japan just before Pearl Harbor."

Now the average American might assume that brave men and women, Japanese and non-Japanese alike, who did anything before (or after) Pearl Harbor to frustrate the war plans of Japanese fascism, were heroes who helped save American lives.

The same American might also recall that our own American Revolutionists, like the anti-fascist Resistance movements against Hitler, had to protect themselves by using aliases, codes, etc., to forestall capture and exposure—and that to call such people "spies" in the present usage of the word is a shabby distortion. Hitler called every anti-fascist a "spy," too.

But this is what Willoughby does, in what he (or some Trotzkyite ghost-writer) calls the story of the "spy ring" of Richard Sorge.

• • •

The son of the Freiherr shows his admiration for the German Nazis by advising Americans to learn from their experience in police spying:

"Having just seized power," he writes, "the Nazi Party and the Gestapo had not yet acquired the efficiency and thorough national coverage thy were to develop later. Until 1941, when Berlin received a frantic inquiry from the Gestapo man in Tokyo, it never occurred to anyone to run a file check on Richard Sorge. . . .

"The lessons of this experience are obvious." (Our emphasis.)

America will one day blush for shame that such a book was published—its 'evidence' taken from the files of the Japanese fascist police. Underneath his "anti-Communist" routine, one finds evidence of the junior Freiherr's real bias. He goes out of his way to describe one person as a "German Jew," then calls him a "Soviet agent." There is no similar description of anyone as an "American Protestant" or "German Catholic."

Anti-Semitic tricks like that are the stock in trade of every dictator-lover. Willoughby also peddles a phony-sounding story about "one Negro (who) made two rounds carrying a sign which read 'We of the American-Jewish Congress protest the Foley Square persecution.'"

Now "American Jewish Congress" is never written the way Willoughby writes it, and anyone could be pardoned for suspecting that the story was manufactured in order to make chauvinist mock of both the Negro and Jewish people.

• • •

This is the kind of filth which is to be found in "Shanghai Conspiracy." The book was published now both to justify the MacArthur and pro-fascist, pro-war line of Wall Street in Asia. It tries to delude people into believing that the Communists and others who took part in the anti-fascist underground in Japan before World War II were and are enemies of America.

Willoughby goes beyond that. He asserts that "a Communist sympathizer must be considered ipso facto a traitor."

And by his hysterical attack in this book on Langston Hughes, outstanding Negro people's poet, on such organizations as the Civil Rights Congress, and on Americans who oppose the MacArthur program for China, Willoughby makes clear that he wants a good part of the American people in concentration camps.

Hitler didn't put it any plainer.

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It would be impossible to mention all the people vilified in this cowardly volume. But most rotten and craven is Willoughby's smear of Agnes Smedley, the great woman journalist and friend of the Chinese people. Before Miss Smedley died, the Pentagon took the unprecedented step of retracting a document issued by MacArthur's men which called her a "spy." The Pentagon backed down when she threatened to sue.

But now that Miss Smedley is dead, Willoughby, the brave desk-top general devotes much of his book to slandering a woman who can't fight back.

Even elements of the pro-war press dealt hardly with this blowhard stooge for MacArthur, whose "intelligence" reports justified MacArthur's catastrophic drive on the Chinese border in the winter of 1950.

That Willoughby disaster cost many American lives. His "Shanghai Conspiracy" wants to sell the American people on an "anti-Communist" crusade which would cost us even more dearly.

A BALLAD TO CLAUDIA JONES

By LABEL NIBUR

There's a woman who walks this mighty land
With a queenly grace goes she
In her struggles she never stands alone
For look at her company

Harriet Tubman is at her side.
"Good cheer, Claudia," cries she.
"The slavers also wanted my head,
But our brave people still fought free"

John Brown is with her wherever she goes
And his voice rings clear as a bell.
"I died to uphold the spirit of equality.
Defend it till the freezing of Hell"

And the martyred Nat Turner is here with her too,
Staunch Nat with never a doubt.
"I staggered the slavers of my day. Daughter,
Defeat yours and knock them out"

CLAUDIA JONES

And gaunt and tall against the wall,
Denmark Vesey speaks out his mind.
"I defeated the cruel masters of my day. Daughter,
Finish off their modern kind"

Fred Douglass and Garrison are here with her too,
And the people of every land
Stand shoulder to shoulder with Claudia Jones.
She speaks ——— and they understand.

A Hack Blurb for Big Business

Alcoa, An American Enterprise. By Charles C. Carr. Rinehart. New York. $3.50.

Alcoa, An American Enterprise is an unabashed blurb for the huge monopoly, the Aluminum Company of America, better known as Alcoa.

The book was written by Charles C. Carr, veteran publicity man for the company. The book tries to make three points. One, that Alcoa is not a monopoly, because it has several minor league competitors that it is not a Mellon-controlled enterprise, since the Mellon interests held 'only' some 30-odd percent of the company's stock and that the development of Alcoa from a pioneering outfit into an industrial giant is proof positive that any poor young American boy can still make good in America and that free enterprise has it all over socialism.

If this is the kind of book that John Chamberlain, editor of Fortune, pleaded for when he called for literature to glorify the American businessman, he can have it. Mr. Carr's book, pedestrian in style as it is servile in spirit (Alcoa's boss is called a "genius" at least three times) is a reversion to the kind of "official," house-organ type of literature on business which has long since ceased to impress the mass of American working people.—R. F.

Peace in 1960 Is Theme of Jewish Youth Builder

"The Peaceful Year of 1960" is the theme of the February issue of the Jewish Youth Builder, progressive Jewish youth publication. Tracing the events of the next eight years which lead to a peaceful, secure and happy world, the Jewish Youth Builder offers its "Preview of the Peace We Want—and Shall Have"—a stinging rebuttal of Collier's war-inciting issue.

"Illegal," the story of the outlawing of discrimination; "Israel Revisited," observations and reflections of Israel eight years from now; "The 1960 Sports Scene" and the Time Table of Events, 1952-1960, are among the many stories and articles in this issue.

Jewish Youth Builder is published at 3544 Broadway.

Howard Selsam's Philosophy Book Issued in Polish

Copies of the Polish translation of What Is Philosophy by Howard Selsam have just been received from Warsaw, International Publishers announces. Polish makes the fifth language in which this widely-circulated book has been translated; the others are Hungarian, Spanish, Hindustani and Slovakian.

"On the Scoreboard" by Lester Rodney will be resumed tomorrow.

SOVIET PEOPLE GET A VIEW OF WHAT THEY'RE BUILDING

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

Soviet people like to see what they're doing and they also want to visualize what they are going to do. That's one reason for the big construction exhibition near the Moscow River across from Gorky Park.

The exhibition is well located—right in the mist of a huge housing development, the Frunze project, which will comprise a series of big apartment houses along the river. Several of these are finished and occupied, others, in construction. Men and women building trades workers wearing cotton padded jackets and trousers with telltale plaster and paint spots on them were coming from the various building sites to buy lunch at the stores in the ground floors of some of the new houses.

My guide waited a few minutes while a group of trade school boys started their tour of the exhibition. Then he selected a pointer and started with a room which depicts the big hydroelectric, canal, irrigation and tree shelter-belt projects. There were pictures, photo-montages, illuminated maps, diagrams showing the projects all together and then the individual works and their numerous subdivisions. These new power giants of the Volga Valley and all the others are being built in an incredibly short period of time—some five to seven years from the 1950 date of announcement.

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"THAT REQUIRES technique," the guide said gravely, "and there's another reason for this exhibition."

All the numerous pavilions, displays, sample materials, models and machines themselves serve a very practical purpose here. They illustrate and teach the best methods of working. Engineers, students, apprentices come through these halls to improve their know-how of building methods.

Emphasis is on mechanization and you see all sorts of new types of cranes, bulldozers, scrapers, dredges, excavators, multiple scoop conveyors in indoor pavilions as well as outdoors. There is a vast variety of stone, marble, brick, granite, asbestos, ceramic blocks, glass, porcelain, gypsum, plastic materials, tar paper, tile, metals, valuable stone from the Urals, the Caucases and elsewhere. You see bricks prepared in metal containers ready for laying with the least amount of effort, in the fastest time.

Any number of gadgets, from wheel barrows with detachable containers to intricate electric communications units for big projects, were devised by worker inventors and innovators. All over you see pictures of the most honored people in the Soviet Union, working men and women who help to make work easier and more productive and life better for all.

Construction is planned, as is all economic activity, under socialism. There's a photo display of old Moscow before the revolution which shows the opposite. Right smack in the center of town there was an enclosed plot owned by a capitalist. He refused to sell and the streets had to curve around his plot.

You get a sense of history as well as a picture of the future at the exhibition. There's a room where the guide presses a button and a series of large illustrated colored panels unfold before you, one changes into the next. The first shows the storming of the winter palace in 1917. The second is a civil war shot featuring Chapayev. The third shows the start of industrialization, the building of the Dnieper Dam and power plant under the first five year plan. In the fourth you see another child of the first five year plan, the Stalingrad tractor plant.

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THE FIFTH is a picture of the new Moscow built in the latter thirties. It's Okhotny Ryad or Hunters Row where many small shops and stalls were replaced by two huge buildings, Hotel Moskva and the Council of Ministers building. The sixth depicts the last war, the rout of the Germans before Moscow. Seven is a factory scene in war time—tanks were coming off the line. The eighth recreates the battle of Stalingrad, the ninth the storming of Berlin. Eleven illustrates the May 9, 1945 victory salute. In number twelve it's reconstruction again as the plan calls for over 5,000 new or reconstructed factories during the first post-war five year period. It was surpassed, 6,000 were built. The last panel shows that 120,000,000 square meters of living quarters were built under the post-war five year plan.

In another room an immense map shows how Moscow has been reconstructed and then outlines the tremendous expansion planned for a 20-25 year period ahead. You press a button and electric lines on the map show old city boundaries; another buton and the present outskirts flash before you; still another and you see the future; and then electric lines show the growth of the subway system; other lights point up the endless housing projects.

Last year 7,910,000 square feet of living space were made available for occupancy in Moscow; this year it will be even more. . . . As it is the All-Union building exhibition has a hard time keeping up and ahead of actual construction in a socialist society.

Prof. Bars News Ex-Student Got Stalin Prize

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—A "rock-ribbed Repub'can" professor at Northwestern University was accused in a letter to the student Daily Northwestern here of having "tried to prevent publication" of a story reporting that one of his ex-assistants had accepted a Stalin peace prize.

The prize-winner is Ikuo Oyama, now a member of the Japanese Parliament and professor of political science at Waseda University, Tokyo. From 1932 to 1947 he worked at Northwestern, having fled Japan when he was threatened with assassination by the militarists because, as head of a socialist political organization, he opposed the fascist invasion of Manchuria.

The Daily Northwestern carried on Jan. 30 the story that Prof. Oyama had accepted the $25,000 Stalin peace prize and would seek a visa to go to Moscow to receive it.

On Jan. 31 a letter came from Rick Du Brow to the unnamed Northwestern professor who sought to suppress the story:

"You felt that such a story would reflect poorly on Northwestern, and, obviously, on yourself. More obvious was your fear of the Communist taint.

"Your fear of association is what frightened me, professor. It was a panic born of 'guilt by association'—that most vicious of all McCarthy hysteria techniques. And seeing a man of your stature buckle to it hurt, shocked and disillusioned me."

Mexican People Defeat Move For War Pact With Washington

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

MEXICO CITY.—Overwhelming peace demands of the Mexican people defeated attempts by the State Department this week to force the Mexican government into a pro - war arms treaty. Negotiations here between the Pentagon spokesmen for the Administration and the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a military aid pact broke down under the smashing and united blows of all sections of the people.

The U. S. delegation, headed by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Jones, used the same economic pressure technique which it has used in other countries to impose its war demands. It sought to get Mexican agreement to provisions of its "Mutual Security" Aid program which requires all nations receiving Wall Street funds to "contribute materially to the defense of the free world" whenever the State Department so insisted.

The Mexican government, sensitive to the public will in this election year, and aware of the denunciation to any U. S.-Mexico war treaty signed by five of the major democratic parties, refused to accept the State Department conditions.

The Mexican negtiators expressed opposition to any agreement which would require sending Mexican troops abroad. According to the New York Times dispatch "they were not prepared to accept anything that even hinted at such an undertaking."

The five-party Mexican statement, issued this month, declared:

"Our people repudiate the military aid pact, which, in view of its contents and antecedents, would be against peace, a direct attack on the maintenance of international security and pacific relations among all peoples, and would violate the national sovereignty and independence, as proved by the military pact signed between the U. S. and Cuba, and the participation of Colombian troops on the Korean war fronts."

The statement then went on to declare that such a U. S. imposed treaty would "conflict with our characteristics of a people that are peaceful by desire and tradition."

It was signed by the Federation of People's Parties, Popular party, Communist Party, Constitutional Party and Workers & Peasants Party. The Party of the Revolution supported this position in an open letter from its presidential candidate, Gen. Candido Aguilar, to the Mexican delegates in the negotiations with the U. S.

Three of the parties, the Federation of People's Parties, the Constitutional Party and the Party of the Revolution, represent vital capitalist and army elements.

U.S. Rubber Co. Profit Up 23%

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

Net profit of the U. S. Rubber Co., after all deductions, including taxes, totaled $30,369,449 for 1951, compared with $24,675,000 in 1950, or an increase of 23 percent, and was the highest net profit in the history of the company, the company's annual report to stockholders revealed.

Urge Repeal Of Smith Act

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24. — The growing movement for the repeal of the police-state Smith Act was lauded here in an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch was one of a handful of newspapers in the country to denounce the Supreme Court majority decision to uphold the Smith Act and the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders as an unconstitutional act. In its most recent comment on the law, the paper called on members of Congress to sponsor repeal legislation and press for public hearings.

The paper declared (Jan. 4) in an editorial headed, "For the Smith Act's Repeal":

"An impressive list of groups of patriotic citizens in opposition to the Smith Act of 1940 is taking form.

"The American Civil Liberties Union, which is as anti-Communist as the old Dies committee, was the first group to declare for the repeal of the scare legislation under which the 11 Communist leaders were convicted. Then came the CIO with a formal and carefully thought-out resolution of opposition. Now the Americans for Democratic Action headed by former Attorney General Francis Biddle, has taken its stand. . . .

"If every group which professes to be attached to the Constitution and the freedoms of the Bill of Rights will make an informed study of this issue, the list of organizations for the Smith Act's repeal will grow rapidly.

"Who is the Senator and who the Representative with the courage to sponsor repeal legislation and press for public hearings so the people may know just what the real issue is?"

CAMPBELL LOCAL DEMANDS ACTION ON FLORIDA TERROR

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 24.—The executive board of Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, speaking for 5,000 workers in Campbell's Soup demanded the arrest of Florida Sheriff McCall and a congressional investigation of the killings of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and Samuel Shephedr.

McCall was the sheriff who killed Shepherd and left Walter Lee Irvin for dead as he was transporting the two to a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court. The bombing of the Moore home followed shortly afterward as the head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was actively campaigning for the arrest of McCall.

Local 80's resolution is addressed to New Jersey's members of Congress by way of Rep. Charles A. Wolverton of Merchantsville. The resolution notes that the would-be murderer of Irvin is "still the sheriff of Lake County."

The resolution adds that the Governor of Florida did "not lift a finger toward effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

The resolution printed in the local's bulletin is signed by Benjamin Butler, president of the local and a Negro leader in the labor movement here.

The Union Bulletin also carries a cartoon that links racist bomb-throwers to redbaiting. It shows a placard bearing the slogan "Equality for Negro Citizens" in front of a house. Near the house two Klansmen are shown donning their hoods. One says "Dirty Reds." The other replies "Maybe they should be sent where they can appreciate our democratic freedoms." Saying this they set off the bomb and blow up the house.

Ford Local

(Continued From Page 3)

un-American?

• "Is it because we have demanded $200 monthly pensions NOW for our retired members? Is that un-American?

• "Is it because we have demanded that the Ford Motor Co. pay the complete cost of the insurance plan that now covers our members? Is that un-American?

• "Can it be because we have haled the Ford Motor Co. into court to make them answer to our suit to stop any further decentralization of the Rouge plant in order to protect the present and future job security of our membership? Is that un-American?

• "Are we being attacked by the Un-American Activities Committee because we have had the courage to take an outspoken position in favor of a peacetime economy and of an era of peacetime bargaining wherein we can obtain for our membership all those economic benefits that they are so justly entitled to? Is that un-American?

"The Un-American Committee," warned the statement which was carried in big type on page one of Ford Facts, Local 600 newspaper, "will find that Local 600 is united behind the common purpose of promoting a program enunciated by the officers of Local 600 and ratified by the membership at large."

REPORT CHIANG ARMY, WITH U.S. ADVISERS, SET TO INVADE CHINA FROM BURMA

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

RANGOON, Burma.—An army consisting of 13,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's troops, armed with U.S. equipment and advised by U.S. officers, was reported yesterday preparing to attack People's China from Burma in an obvious move to spread the flames of war to all of Asia. A detailed account of the buildup of Chiang Kai-shek forces was made by U On Myint, assistant editor of the Burmese publication, "The Nation," who flew to the area of Kengtung State, Burma, which was seized by the Chiang troops after they were driven out of China.

The Chiang forces, under Gen. Ma Chaw Yi, were reported poised to strike into Yunnan province, in far southwestern China.

Yunnan province is well known to many Americans, who were in China during World War II, as the terminus of the "hump" airlift which supplied Chinese troops by air, and as the Chinese link of the Burma and Lido roads.

Myint said Chiang's Maj. Wong Jen-yen told him the attack against Yunnan would be launched as soon as a second Chiang airfield is completed in seized East Burma.

One airfield already has been completed at Monghsat, near one of the four East Burmese towns captured by Chiang's troops.

Myint said he did not personally see U. S. advisers during his visit to the area. But he said he did talk with Shan tribal chieftains who told him of conferences they had had with a mysterious U. S. "Major Stewart" who is aiding the Chiangs perperations.

And the U. S. legation in Rangoon admitted Friday it is investigating reports that Americans, wearing Chiang uniforms, had been spotted in a station wagon bearing a license number 0085 at Mesai, on the Burmese-Thailand frontier.

Wong, speaking to Myint on Thailand territory near Mesai, said the Chiang troops were avoiding contact with Burmese soldiers to avoid dissipating their strength before the assault on Chinese Yunnan.

Myint reported that seized Monghsat air field in Burma is strongly garrisoned by 4,200 Chiang regulars, 900 troops described as recruits from Taiwan (Formosa), and 3,500 others.

He identified the Chinese troops as units of the Chiang 93rd, 26th and 8th divisions. He said they wear green and khaki uniforms and the 16-pointed star badge of Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

He said the troops are under the command of Gen. Ma, in the absence of Gen. Li Mi, who is reported to be in Bangkok, Thailand.

Myint described the seized Monghast air field as lined with Chiang barracks. Its runways, he said, are being hard-surfaced with concrete.

He said the Chiang troops are equipped with U. S. Springfield rifles and with 1946 U. S. model carbines, fitted with bayonets.

The editor said he saw the Chiang troops being equipped with webbed bandoliers for carrying rice in what appeared to be preparations for an overland march through arid country. He reported visiting medical units but said he saw no artillery. The guerilla units, he reported, are lightly armed. But the Chiang regulars are described as "well-armed with apparently plenty of ammunition."

The editor quoted local residents as complaining that the Chiang troops were requisitioning large quantities of their food.

The Burmese Kengtung state government, he said, told him it has been unable to collect more than one-fourth of its normal tax revenues in the area because the Chiang troops have confiscated the rest.

The link between the Burmese based units and the Chiang Kai-shek was pretty thoroughly established, he reported.

He said a Chiang colonel named Yeng Chi-min was arrested by one of the military police outposts the Burmese have in the area. The arrest, he said, brought an "ultimatum" for his release from the Chiang.

The editor said U. S.-type planes fly freely over the area in spite of standing orders to Burmese troops to fire on foreign aircraft. The planes, he said, have been observed to drop money.

Father of Dead Negro GI Says He Never Would Call Robeson a Liar

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The Negro father of the Congressional Medal of Honor winner denied this week that he told reporters the death of his son Cornelius Charlton in Korea made a "liar" of Paul Robeson.

The father, Van Charlton, of the Bronx, declared that he was surrounded by a large number of white reporters following the announcement that his son was to be the second Negro soldier to receive the Medal.

Charlton declared that, when he was asked by reporters to comment on Robeson, he replied: "I am not a Jackie Robinson," but that they didn't print that.

Following the false reports, President Truman hailed the bereaved father, and his supposed denunciation of Robeson was played up in all the papers.

Charlton declared he knew Robeson personally, having met him when he was a sexton at the Abyssinia Baptist Church.

Mrs. John Pittman's Father Dies

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The editors and staff of the Daily Worker extend their heartfelt condolences to Margrit and John Pittman upon the death of Margrit Pittman's father.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"OUR COMMUNITY CELEBRATES Negro History Month" in unity—speakers—Claudia Jones, Jesus Colon, Richard Moore, Ben Atkins—Veterans all. 469 W. 146th St., Monday, Feb. 25 at 8 p.m.

SMITH ACT FIGHTERS speak Feb. 25. Louis Weinstock and Al Lannon speak at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. 8 p.m. Public invited. Admission free. Auspices Union ofYugoslav Americans.

Coming

"DANCE TOWARD BRIGHT TOMORROW," and the freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala affair on March 1st at the Penhouse, 13 Astor Place—music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets in advance $1.00, at the door $1.25 (tax incl.) Available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops and Labor Youth League Headquarters 799 Broadway.

MARCH 15 — Brotherhood Celebration. Cultural presentations also Dancing, Mombo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door $1. Sponsored by Young Progressive of America. New York State.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

SAT. MARCH 8

8:30 P. M.

Watch this space for exciting details

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